COMPUTE'S \$2.50 June 1984 © Issue 12 Vol. 2, No. 6 02220 £1.95 UK \$3.25 Canada CAN ZALETTE CAN

For Owners And Users Of Commodore VIC-20" And 64" Personal Computers



The Frantic Fisherman

Battle the darting sharks and stay out of the rain in this lively action game for the VIC and 64.

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Corner
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Defuse the ticking time bombs and avoid the guardian monsters in this dark dungeon maze. A challenging allgraphics adventure game for the VIC and 64 Dear Susan,

I've discovered something very exciting that I want to share with you. I've always thought assembly language was too complicated for me to learn and I've been doing all my programming in Basic, or buying software that doesn't do quite what I want. You know, Basic is just too slow for a lot of tasks, and I can't find ready made software to do those specialized

Well, I just bought Panther's Co4 Ptssembler and I found out that assembly things of want to do. language is easier than I thought, and it's also fun.

The Coa Assembler is very 'friendly' and the documentation is clear and well written. One very nice feature of the manual is a section for the neophyte assembly language programmer that really helped me understand how to use the machine.

Now I'll be able to write those programs myself instead of waiting for some software manufacturer to guess what I'm looking for! My programs will do exactly what I want, and I'll have fun writing them.

The dealer even told me that <u>Panther</u> is looking for good programs in assembly language, and they're willing to publish and pay royalties for useful programs which meet their standards.

As you know, I don't have any experience yet, so I can't compare assemblers, but Jim's seen it and he's a professional assembly language programmer. He says it's the easiest to use and the fastest assembler he's seen for any microcomputer. In fact, he said he's going to buy a Commodore 64 just so he can use it.

Come on over to my place when you have time and I'll show off the assembler for you. or go to the dealer down the street to see it. The whole Commodore community is excited about the Co4 Assembler.

I've got to sign off now. I'm anxious to get back to my assembler and finish the program I'm working on. This is fun!

Let's get together soon,

Bob

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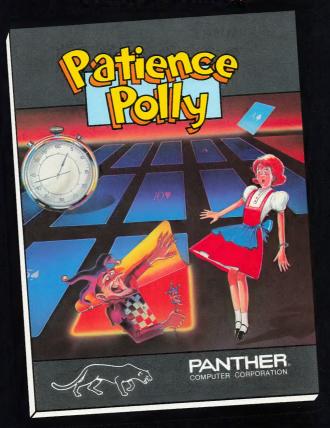
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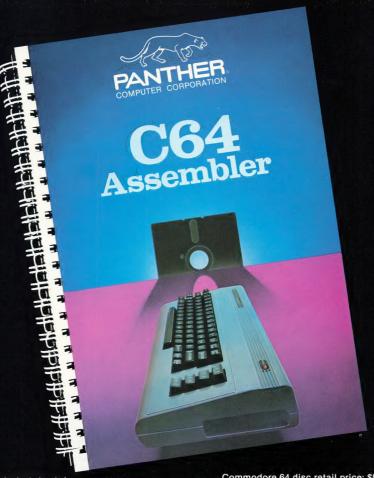
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It was as peaceful a day as New York ever gets, when suddenly the sky went dark and a monstrous droning noise filled the air. Hordes of grotesque aliens were swooping down from all sides, biting into the Big Apple as if they hadn't eaten for days. They were laying eggs, too. Horrible slimy things that got down into the subway tunnels and began clawing their way up. If anyone was going to save the city, it would have to be me. I leapt into my rocket and began blasting away. I thought I stood a fighting chance, but fuel's running low... another wave of invaders on the horizon... signing off....

SAVE NEW YORK.™ For the Commodore 64.

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*=General, V=VIC-20, 64=Commodore 64.

THE EDITOR'S

notes

A Word of Thanks to you readers and authors ... with this issue the GAZETTE is 12 issues old, and is one of the most phenomenal growth stories in the consumer publications industry. We've achieved a paid circulation in excess of 300,000, making the GAZETTE one of the half-dozen largest magazines in the entire industry. Our parent publication COMPUTE! was the fastest growing computer magazine in the Audit Bureau of Circulation numbers comparing the six months ending December 1982 with the six months ending December 1983. The next closest competitor grew by 106 percent compared with COMPUTE!'s 247 + percent. Looks like next year, we'll have two of our own publications competing with each other. Now that's a nice problem to have.

Our newly launched GAZETTE DISK is doing nicely too, thanks to you; we appreciate your continued support. You'll notice the disk is still unprotected. While we've touched on this issue in recent editorials, this time we're starting your additional feedback. The letter that follows is representative of many of the letters we've received on the topic of protection:

I read your April 1984 editorial with great interest. As a retailer in software, I believe the presence of copy-protected software directly effects the saleability of my stock. Customers tend to shy away from heavily protected software. They feel (and rightly so) that once they lay their money down, they should be able to make backup copies should disaster strike their original. (Or more commonly, make and use backups and keep their original in a safe place.) Various service schemes by software makers

who have backup-restricted products don't appease the customers much. If a disk crashes, why should they have to wait a few weeks for a new copy to arrive in the mail?

In trying to answer the question of whether or not to protect, we should first address the question of why people steal software. Here, we begin to deal with motives and human nature. For the software pirate, the motive is greed. A low overhead means high profits. For this kind of person, there is no viable software-protect remedy. No matter how sophisticated the software-protect features are, ways can be found to defeat them. Also, development costs of these features are tacked on to the cost of the software, thereby raising customer prices. The higher the price of software, the more likely people will find a way to pirate. The disparity between true value and customer cost gives the pirate room to operate. Carried to the extreme, one can think that the development cost of software-protect features exceeds the cost of the product it's protecting. Would you be willing to pay the premium on a homeowner's insurance policy if it exceeded the cost of the house?

Another motivation for software piracy, less malign, is software copied and given in the spirit of friendship. A user group operates to raise the computer literacy of its members. One of the finer things in life is our ability to learn, and learning about a subject we're interested in satisfies a need. On the other hand, teaching what we know gives us a better feeling about ourselves. Successful teachers can tell you firsthand how great the ego feels after a class. When teachers and learners combine as they do in a user group, it's magic. When the teacher gives something to the learner that doesn't cost anything, as in copied software, this magic reaches higher plateaus. Sharing can never be overrated when it comes to building friendships.

We all like extending favors that cost us nothing. However, when others pay the cost, the favor becomes less than altruistic. Here again, with the abundant availability of backup protection-override software, high cost software with backup protection is readily defeated. Nothing is gained by the software seller. I feel that by and

large, people are basically good. Any businessman has to have this attitude if he is to succeed. In areas of commerce, distrust only slows things up and ends in costing both parties much in the long run. The only thing needed is a little caution, not total distrust.

In matters concerning professional software pirates, there is legal recourse. Though irritating, I think their impact is small. By giving them more motivation (high software costs) to steal, software houses who use copy protection only hurt themselves. I also feel that software pirated for reasons of friendship would be less prevalent at lower costs. People would be more likely to expand their libraries with money out of their own pockets. Also, a little public education concerning copyright laws would go a long way.

In closing, I feel that you would do better serving the public and yourselves by offering quality products at the lowest possible cost. You've indicated that you're opposed to excessive software copy protection. The fact that you allow a software company that sells a backup override program (Microware) to advertise in your magazine seems to support this. If you are soliciting votes, then I vote that you keep your software inexpensive and backup unlimited.

By the way, keep up your high magazine standards. It must do *your* egos good knowing you're doing such a great teaching job.

Sincerely yours, Ron Bosse

Until next issue, enjoy your GAZETTE.

Tobert Jock

Editor In Chief



London Blitz



Royal Bomb Squad, must disarm each one before its timed fuse detonates. A variety of bombs with infinite defusing combinations make for endless nail-biting V-1 rockets. You, as a member of Her Majesty excitement.

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COMPUTE! Publications, Inc., publishes

COMPUTE! COMPUTE! Books COMPUTE!'s Gazette

Corporate Office:

324 West Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408

Mailing Address:

Post Office Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403

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Subscription Information

COMPUTE!'s Gazette Circulation Dept. P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403

TOLL FREE Subscription Order Line 800-334-0868 In MC 010-275-0800

COMPUTE!'s Gazette Subscription Rates

(12 Issue Year): US (one year) \$20. Canada, Mexico and Foreign Surface Mail \$25. Foreign Air Mail \$45.

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GAZETTE FEEDBACK

EDITORS AND READERS

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other VIC-20 and Commodore 64 users? Do you have a comment about something you've read in COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Mysterious Numbers

I'm curious about lines like: SYS 12*4096 + 12*256 and BB = PEEK(44) + 27 in your magazine. Why don't you just write: SYS 52224 or BB = 35? Wouldn't this be quicker than having the computer perform the mathematical functions first?

Joel A. Brondes

In the first example, you're right. It would have been easier (and quicker) to simply write SYS 52224. The reason the line was written with the formula was simply programmer preference. He might have been thinking in terms of blocks (4096) and pages (256) of memory, and this computation method was easier for him than computing the actual SYS address. In hexadecimal the number translates to \$CC00.

In the second example, the BB=35 statement might not work. In this case, memory location 44 indicates the start of BASIC program memory. But the start of BASIC can be changed by POKEing values into byte 44. In this case, if the start of BASIC were changed, the value in BB would also change.

PEEKing Joysticks On The 64

I am a VIC-20 owner and am considering switching to the Commodore 64. I went to a store to compare the two, and found that the 64 had two joystick control ports. Can two joysticks be plugged in, or just one and a light pen? If two can be plugged in, does a program read both ports or just port 1? If it reads them both, then two players can play at the same time, but how does this work?

Todd Wolfe

Yes, joysticks can be used in both ports. You can check the joystick positions by PEEKing two memory locations. Each time you push the joystick in one direction or press the fire button, various values are placed in these locations. The values indicate which operation was performed with the joystick, paddles, or light pen. The location to PEEK for port 2 is 56320, and port 1 is

56321. Plug a couple of joysticks into ports 1 and 2 and run this short BASIC program. While the program is running, push the joystick and firebutton and watch the values in these memory locations change.

10 A=56320:B=56321

20 PRINTA; PEEK(A), B; PEEK(B): GOTO 20

Each operation performed on the joystick sets a bit (a byte is composed of eight bits) in the memory locations. The normal bit values are one, but when joystick activity is detected, the bit is set to zero. The bits are arranged as follows:

Bits Operation

3-0 joystick direction

3-2 paddle fire buttons

4 joystick fire button

7-6 read paddles on port 1 or 2

Reading individual bits is done by PEEKing with an AND. To PEEK bit 0, you would AND with 1; to check bit 1, AND with 2; the number used for the AND doubles with each succeeding bit, up to a value of 128 for bit 7

Here's another short demo program. Run this program with a joystick plugged into port 2. Run it a few times, changing the value of B to 1,2,4,8, and 16 to see how the individual bits are detected. When you push the joystick, the corresponding bit will change to a zero, and the zero will be displayed on the screen.

1Ø A=5632Ø:B=1

20 PRINTPEEK(A)ANDB:GOTO20

As for a program being able to read both joysticks at the same time, it's up to the programmer. There are many two-player games available. Some game programs might use both the joystick ports plus the keyboard. It depends on the individual application.

Double-Sided Floppies

I have a tip for your readers and a question for you. Some programmers like to cut a new write notch on their single-sided diskettes so they can use the reverse side. However, there's no need to spend your money on a special tool to cut the notches. As long as you measure accurately, a half-circle cut with an ordinary paper punch will suffice.

Now my question: Since I have been using the backs of my floppy disks for additional storage, I have come across a most annoying problem.

About ten percent will fail to format correctly, and will give me the message:

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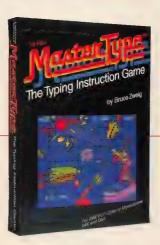
Kids get so caught up in zapping spaceships, they hardly realize they've mastered the keyboard

Warning: Parents like it, too. And may find themselves unwittingly becoming expert typists before they know it.

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The Scarborough Systems. Scarborough Systems. Scarborough Systems.

This never happens when formatting the front side of the disk. What is the problem?

Philip A. Grimes

Thanks for the tip. However, here's a strong caution which is also an answer to your formatting problem.

When most diskettes are first manufactured, they are intended to be double-sided. The magnetic coating on both sides is subjected to rigorous tests. If both sides pass the certification tests, it is sold as a double-sided diskette. If one side fails, but the other tests OK, it is sold as a single-sided disk. When you use the reverse side of a single-sided floppy, it may have already been tested and proven to be faulty—thus a probable cause of your formatting problem.

Another strong point to consider when using the reverse side: dust contamination. Manufacturers put a special lining inside the diskette jackets. The lining acts like a broom, sweeping the dust off the magnetic surface. Because the diskette always spins in the same direction, the dust has a tendency to be swept into one corner of the jacket. When you turn the diskette over and use the reverse side, the diskette spins in the opposite direction. This can spin the dust out of the corner, and back onto the delicate magnetic coating, possibly causing irrepar-

able damage.

Using commercially available double-sided disks doesn't necessarily solve the problem. Double-sided diskettes are meant to be used on double-sided disk drives. These drives have two read/write heads, one on the top and one on the bottom. This means that the diskettes don't have to be turned over; they always spin in just one direction. When you use double-sided floppies in the 1541 and 1540, you still have to reverse the diskette to reach the second side. So even though the diskette was tested safe on both sides, you still face the dust contamination problem.

GAZETTE Double-Talk?

I'm an avid reader of your magazine, but your March issue leaves me puzzled.

In the Feedback column you reiterate advice to avoid using the *SAVE@0:* (SAVE with replace) command with the 1541 disk drives. Yet, you feature a utility on page 120 which is based on just that function.

What gives? As they say, it appears that you're talking out of both sides of your mouth.

John Premack

An interesting point. We still maintain that you should avoid the SAVE with replace command to be on the safe side.

However, in our judgment, the article and program were worth publication on their own merit. The author chose to use this command in his program. It is possible to remove the "@0:" (SAVE-with-replace) from the program, but you would have to change the program name each time.

Cleaning Disk Drive Heads

I recently purchased a head cleaning kit for my Commodore 1541 disk drive. The instructions included with the cleaning kit state that I must insert the cleaning disk into the drive and then start the drive to engage the head for 30 to 60 seconds. Does the head engage when you first turn on the drive (the red light turns on for about 5 seconds). How do I engage the heads so that the disk drive is properly cleaned?

Jerry A. Coy

Don't depend on the brief spin when the drive is first turned on to do the cleaning. After inserting the cleaning diskette, you can make the drive spin any number of different ways.

Try loading the directory (LOAD "\$",8), initializing the diskette (OPEN 15,8,15,"1"), or using the format command (OPEN 15,8,15:PRINT#15,"NO: TEXT,T1":CLOSE 15). Any command that forces the drive to either read or write can be used when cleaning.

Colliding Sprites

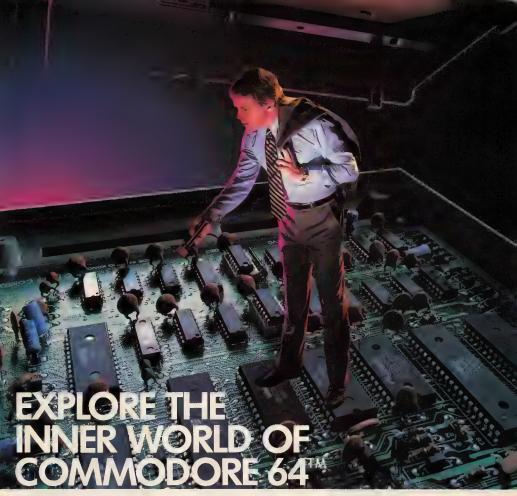
I am trying to write a machine language game using sprites and am having trouble with the collision register (\$D01E). I've found out that if I read the register a second time in machine language, all I get is a zero, not any current collisions as I do when I PEEK the register in BASIC.

It is a great waste of time to return to BASIC just to PEEK the collision register. Certainly there must be a way to get the computer to reset this register in machine language. How do I overcome this?

Sean D. Wagle

The problem you describe occurs because a small amount of time is required for the collision registers to reset after they are read. Any time you read these registers, whether from BASIC or machine language, they are automatically set to zero afterwards. Since it takes a brief moment for these registers to reset themselves, reading them over and over at machine language speeds will produce some zero readings even though collisions are still occuring. The best way to deal with this problem is to add a delay so that the collision registers are read at longer time intervals. Store the results of the read in a separate storage location, then use this storage location to check for either sprite-to-sprite or sprite-to-background collisions.

The collision registers are two memory locations \$D01E (decimal 53278) and \$D01F (decimal 53279). The eight sprites (0–7) register collisions by setting the corresponding bits (0–7) in each of these registers. The first location (\$D01E) signals collisions between sprites by setting to 1 the appropriate bit for each sprite involved in the collision. Since sprite-to-sprite collisions must always involve at least two sprites, two or more bits in this register turn on for any contact between sprites.





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The second location (\$D01F) signals contact between a sprite and a nonzero portion of the background. Like the first register, bits are turned on for each sprite which "touches" a nonzero part of the background.

Collisions occur only when solid portions of the sprite occupy the same spot on the screen as another solid portion of a sprite or background.

Renaming Disks

I have many programs now collected on disk. I find that my disk names and numbering system have become a Mulligan Stew. I would like to retitle and number them in a proper and orderly manner.

Do you know of a way to retitle and number them so that the contents of the programs are not harmed in any way?

James R. Maloney

While it is simple to rename a program on disk, it is more complicated to rename the actual disk. If done incorrectly, it may ruin the disk directory. If you want to rename a disk, it is best to format a new disk with the desired name and ID number, then copy all the programs from the old disk to the new.

Changing the names of the programs on your

diskettes is easy, however, and can be done with one command. Here's the format:

OPEN 15,8,15: PRINT#15,"R0:newname = oldname": CLOSE 15

where R0: means rename, newname is the new name you wish to give to the program, and oldname is the current name.

If you wish to rename more than one program. enter and RUN this program (for both the VIC and 64).

- 10 CLOSE15: OPEN15,8,15
- 20 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] RENAMING PROGRAMS"
- 30 PRINT"ENTER OLD NAME: ": INPUTO\$
- 40 PRINT"ENTER NEW NAME: ": INPUTN\$
- 50 PRINT#15, "RØ: "; N\$; "="; O\$
- 60 PRINT" [DOWN] PRESS [RVS] F1 [OFF] TO REP EAT'
- 70 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN70
- 8Ø IFA\$ <> "{F1}"THENEND
- 9Ø GOTO2Ø

Useful POKEs

Here is a data table showing some useful POKEs. We use it here at our school, 100 Mile Junior Secondary, British Columbia. I am sure there are others who could benefit from this compilation.

Dave Schneider

Function	VIC	64
"Cold" Start	SYS 64802	SYS 64738
Uppercase/Graphics Lowercase/Uppercase	POKE 36869,240 POKE 36869,242	POKE 53272,21 POKE 53272,23
Disable STOP	POKE 808,127: POKE 788,194	POKE 788,52: POKE 808,239
Enable STOP	POKE 808,112: POKE 788,191	POKE 788,49: POKE 808,237
Disable STOP, RESTORE, and LIST	POKE 808,100: POKE 802,0: POKE 803,0: POKE 818,165	POKE 808,225 or POKE 808,234
Enable STOP, RESTORE, and LIST	POKE 808,112: POKE 802,243: POKE 803,243: POKE 818,133	POKE 808,237
Disable RESTORE	POKE 792,90	POKE 793,203
Disable SAVE	POKE 818,73	POKE 819,245: POKE 818,32
Enable SAVE	POKE 818,113	POKE 818,245: POKE 818,237
Disable Repeat	POKE 650,0	POKE 650,0
Enable Repeat	POKE 650,128	POKE 650,128
Disable LIST Enable LIST	POKE 775,200 POKE 775,199	POKE 775,200 POKE 775,167
Clear Keyboard Buffer	POKE 198,0	POKE 198,0
Disable Keyboard Enable Keyboard	POKE 649,0 POKE 649,10	POKE 649,0 POKE 649,10
Restore Keyboard	POKE 650,0	POKE 649,10: POKE 808,237

Thank you. We're sure our readers will find the table helpful. When using the POKEs to disable LIST, note that RUN/STOP-RESTORE will not reset the computer.



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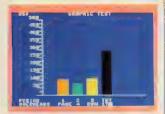


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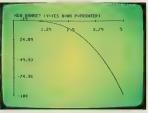
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The Future Of Computer Games: Software That Thinks For Itself

Selby Bateman, Assistant Editor, Features

From the Temple of Apshai to Zaxxon and Zork, computer games challenge, intrigue, and delight millions of us every day.

But software producers are working feverishly to make tomorrow's games even smarter, faster, and more interactive.

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even Cities of Gold is an attempt with the computer medium to do for the sixteenth century and the Spanish conquistadors what Shogun did for sixteenth-century Japan," says David Grady, publications manager for Electronic Arts.

The fact that Grady can say that with a straight face is due in no small sense to his company's remarkable track record in producing some of the most innovative and well-conceived computer

games on the market.

And the new game he's referring to, Seven Cities of Gold, is a good example of several trends in game software we'll see in the future—more depth of play, greater background research, sophisticated humor, and increased emphasis on human qualities.

Like James Clavell's book, *Shogun*, *Seven Cities* is an attempt to recreate a past world full of rich detail. But in this world, *you* decide how almost every phase of the plot will be carried out.

"It's like writing a historical novel," continues Grady. "And when that is what you set out to do, you've got to make it work like a historical novel. You've got to immerse yourself in the period, and think about what you can do with the medium to give people the kinds of emotions that you're discovering existed in the period as you do your research."

A brief description of the game only hints at its depth: As a sixteenth-century Spaniard, you lead an expedition to discover the new world, first outfitting your ship, getting the king's blessing, and then sailing off to—who knows where? There are thousands of miles of ocean in which to get lost and the prospect of a mutinous crew. There are natives who may be hostile, friendly, or just wary. And there is the entire new world for you to explore, settle, and—as in history—to plunder. But beware. The new world holds penalties for too rapacious an attitude.

The game, created for Electronic Arts by Ozark Softscape (which also developed *M.U.L.E.*) is expected to be available for the Commodore 64 and Atari machines by the time you read this, and for IBM and Apple computers later this year.

"As you get computers which have more memory available and more speed, programmers are going to take advantage [of these] to do more richly complex things," says Grady. "And building models of things that work in the world is one of the neat things you can do with a computer."

There is a focused attention among computer game producers today, much like the concentration that would come with the prospect of being hanged at dawn. Why? Millions of dollars can be won or lost by software developers and the dealers who sell the software. And all of that potential profit or loss hinges on correctly anticipating what games the public will want a year or two from now.

What will the consumer buy tomorrow? "It's like trying to aim at a moving target," says Kenneth Williams, president of Sierra On-Line, one of the industry's most successful software manufacturers. His comment was made during a special seminar on computer games at last February's Softcon, the international conference and trade

fair for the software industry.

Words of warning came from writer and game designer Roe Adams III, another participant in the seminar: "People are becoming more finicky about software. Game designers will have to bring people into the game.

"The software companies that will succeed are the ones which put human values in their

software," he added.

That prescription will be important for the games of the future, whether they are fast-action, arcade-style games or the increasingly popular text adventures.

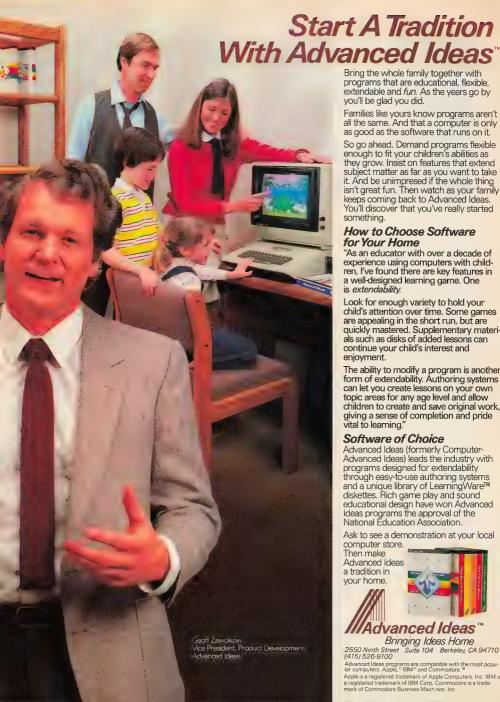
In B.C.'s Quest For Tires (\$34.95), Sierra On-Line features Johnny Hart's internationally popular cartoon strip, B.C., to add humor and a human

touch to a colorful, fast-action contest.

As software manufacturers reach for a larger audience, they are using familiar names, faces, and situations to help consumers identify with their games. HesWare's Minnesota Fats' Pool Challenge, Brøderbund's Choplifter (remember the Iranian rescue mission?), and Datasoft's The Dallas Quest (J.R. Ewing and the rest of the family) are examples.

The growing popularity of adventure games holds another key to the future of computer software—more sophisticated use of natural language. Early adventure games allowed the player only a limited number of commands—usually two-word orders such as "Get lantern" or "Kill dragon." The newer games, and those still on the drawing boards, use far greater vocabularies and more powerful *parsers*, which are used to interpret your commands. Full sentences can now be interpreted by game software.

Sierra On-Line is a company which pioneered



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The expedition has landed on an uncharted island in Electronic Arts' Seven Cities of Gold.



B.C.'s Quest For Tires by Sierra On-Line features a popular cartoon character.

the use of graphics in text adventure games. "We have to lay out an adventure game like we're doing ten different games in order to get people to play it over and over again," says Williams.

King's Quest (IBM PC, \$49.95) a new adventure game from Sierra On-Line, was almost two years in the making, he says. Using the keyboard and an optional joystick, you guide Sir Grahame through a series of adventures, using full sentences. There is more than one ending to the game, and a player is given points for the cleverness of a particular solution.

But, with King's Quest, colorful threedimensional graphics accompany the text. Characters are animated to a greater degree than in past adventure games. They run, talk, and swim, for example. The ultimate goal for the future, Williams says, is realtime animation. You type in a command for your character to open a door and walk to another room. The door will then be seen to open, a creaking sound will be heard, and your character will walk through.

Infocom, Inc., a software company that is already something of a legend in its own time, avoids adding graphics to the complex and captivating text adventure games it produces. A variety of different games, such as the Zork trilogy, the murder mystery Deadline, and the science fiction adventure Suspended, has gained Infocom a fiercely loyal following. The Zork games sparked a Zork User Group (ZUG) which boasted more than 20,000 members. ZUG has since disbanded, but interest in Zork remains strong.

A new game, *Sorcerer* (\$49.95), is a sequel to the company's popular *Enchanter*, and a part of Infocom's interactive fiction series in the mystic arts. *Sorcerer* can understand a vocabulary of more than 1,000 words, which allows you a much more natural dialogue with your computer. As a neophyte wizard, you depend on spells, potions, and other

magic powers to find treasure and solve puzzles.

"Ultimately, the nicest thing would be to talk to your computer and say, 'OK, now I'm going to interrogate this suspect about where he was when the murder was committed,' something like that," says Marc Blank, a vice president at Infocom and one of the guiding lights in the company's success.

"We've always felt that sound and graphics are pretty much irrelevant, and in a way detract attention from other parts of the story. Those things are really bells and whistles," he says. "We've spent our time working on the plot and the writing, the puzzles, and the parsing—things that are much more relevant."

Text adventure games also allow great leeway in the use of humor, another part of computer programming that game developers will continue to explore in future games.

Tell Sirius's Blade of Blackpool that you wish to do harm to an innocent bystander, for instance, and the game's response is likely to be "My, we're feeling violent today!" Type in the word "Sneeze" in Infocom's Planetfall. "Gesundheit" flashes on the screen of your computer. Humor and an understanding of human foibles are facets of adventure games that the best programmers bring to their craft.

"All of us like to laugh a lot," says Electronic Arts' Grady. 'We like to play. And humor just naturally flows from that situation. So we quite naturally found ourselves wanting to publish games that would make people laugh."

Infocom's Blank agrees, "Inevitably, if you're giving the player a lot of open-ended possibilities, some of them are just inherently humorous or absurd. And we all have the sense of which things we should consider when we're writing the games, and which things we shouldn't bother. I



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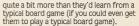
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Graphics and text are combined in Sierra On-Line's adventure, King's Quest, for the IBM PC.

think the humor is very important. It's a way of making the machine less visible, by making it a little more human."

How revolutionary will the changes be in future games, as humor and human touches are added to other improvements in programming and computer capabilities? "My guess is it's going to be more evolutionary, with some reasonably large steps every once in a while. But I don't expect anything revolutionary," says Blank.

"On each game, what we're really working on is to add something new. And then every year or so to come out with something that's different, that puts all that together with other things to create a product that's more than the sum of all these improvements," he adds.

The popular success last year of a new video disk arcade game called *Dragon's Lair*, leads its creator, Don Bluth, to believe that laser-driven video disks are the wave of the future. And that includes home computers as well, he says.

Bluth, a former Walt Disney animator who now heads Don Bluth Animations, is producer and designer of a similar video game, *Space Ace*, which made its debut earlier this year.

Like *Dragon's Lair*, the new game features colorful motion-picture style animation, a cast of zany characters, stereophonic sound, and a fast-paced multiple-decision scenario for the user.

Slightly more than 25 minutes of classical animation have been programmed onto the pitted surface of a video disk, which is about the size of a record album. A laser reads the pits. "Pioneer has come up with a new machine which is a very, very fine player," says Bluth. "It has a random access which is much faster. It can randomly access several things consecutively up to about five feet of film, and you will see no search (the half-second



A typical screen from the all-text adventure, Infidel, by Infocom.

blank-screen delay caused when the laser jumps from one part of a disk to another).

"It still uses one laser, but it's done with a mirror action. The laser is refracted and instantaneously thrown across the disk. So the only time you will see a tiny search is when you have failed to make a correct move and you access to a death scene. But if you're playing successfully, you'll see no search time," he says.

Space Ace cost about \$1.8 million to develop, says Bluth. And a sequel to Dragon's Lair, called Dragon's Lair II—Time Warp is being created at a cost of about \$2.3 million.

"The laser disk is a very delicate instrument, and when it's used properly, the game will be exciting to look at and to play," says Bluth. "When those two elements work in tandem, I believe you will make obsolete the traditional arcade game because we'll leave the arena of big dots and enter the arena of motion picture entertainment. If Space Ace works very well, then we'll know that Dragon's Lair was not a fluke, and that the laser disk future is very bright."

Coleco has reportedly purchased the rights to both games for possible introduction into the home through its Adam computer system, although no details about the plans have yet been announced.

"The laser disk industry will start to blossom," says Bluth. "And when that begins to happen, the price will come down. Sitting there in everyone's living room, with all the other players that they'll have, will be a laser disk player."

a unique enterprise started this spring in Orange County, California, which—if successful—will bring a television-based games service to the nation. Called The Games Network, this system offers 20 different computer games



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Classic animation produced by a laser disk is a feature of Don Bluth's new Space Ace arcade game.

which can be downloaded from your television screen into a specially leased 64K microcomputer (not a stand-alone) named The Window. The Network will offer a variety of educational, arcade, and adventure games. Five new games will be added and five old games dropped each month by The Network.

For a suggested one-time installation fee of \$30 and a monthly suggested user fee of \$15.95, you can play any of the games night or day, seven days a week at no extra charge. Downloading to personal computers would present the problem of software piracy, which is not a possibility with The Window, says Randy Wise, director of subscriber services for The Games Network.

"We're a programming service similar to HBO or Showtime, except that we need special hardware to run," he says. "There is no up-front cost to the cable operator. We put in the head-end hardware, and release the hardware to the cable operator to put into the subscriber's home. All of the payments for that are based on subscriber fees, so we've made it as easy for the cable operators to get into The Games Network as it is for subscribers."

A test of the system over a year ago in Fullerton, California, resulted in a very good response, says Wise.

"There are some interesting concepts here which no one has had a chance to explore yet. People can look at a program and get used to it on The Games Network. If it's something they like, then they're more likely to want to go out and buy it," he says.

The Games Network plans to coordinate its

offerings with software companies. New software may be previewed on the system, and classic computer games might be given new life when millions of new users see them for the first time, he notes.

"We feel many millions of people will be exposed to computers who right now don't know anything about them. And once they gain some familiarity through the painless procedure of playing games on The Games Network, they'll get interested in buying hardware and software," says Wise. "We feel it's going to actually speed up the whole computerization of America."

As the world becomes more computerized, it's certain that games will continue to hold a special fascination for millions

of computer owners. And software manufacturers are making it clear—by their new products and their plans for the future—that they're doing far more than just playing games.

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SIMPLE ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

TOM R. HALFHILL FEATURES EDITOR



Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE will tackle some questions commonly asked by new VIC-20/Commodore 64 users and by people shopping for their first home computer.

Q. I've been reading a little about machine language, and I'm confused about the difference between machine language and assembly language, and machine language monitors and assemblers. Can you explain?

A. A thorough discussion would require much more space than we have here, but essentially machine language and assembly language are the same thing. The terms are used pretty much interchangeably these days, although we prefer to say "machine language."

The term assembly language comes from assembler. You can think of an assembler as a utility—a tool—for putting together (assembling) a machine language program. You don't need an assembler to write machine language, but it makes the job a lot easier.

The earliest computers could be programmed in machine language *only*. They lacked enough memory to hold a language such as BASIC (which itself is just a large machine language program). The first kit-built personal computers didn't even have keyboards. Instead, there were eight toggle switches on a front panel, one for each bit in a byte. To write a program, you had to toggle the switches in hundreds of different patterns. (If you think typing in a BASIC program listing is laborious and error-prone, you ought to try this.)

An assembler is a utility program which automates this process. You type in a three-letter abbreviation for a command, called a mnemonic or opcode, and the assembler sets the internal "switches" in the correct pattern for you.

A monitor (not to be confused with a display screen) also is a tool to make machine language programming easier. A monitor is like a window into the computer's memory. You can examine sections of memory, change their contents, move them around, and search for certain numbers.

Many monitors even include mini-assemblers.

Machine language programmers are divided into two camps: those who write their programs with monitors, and those who prefer assemblers. Beginning machine language programmers whose backgrounds are in BASIC probably would feel more comfortable starting with an assembler. But monitors are useful too, especially for debugging programs created with assemblers.

• If I send a command to the disk drive and there is no disk in the drive, does this cause any damage?

A. Absolutely not. The disk drive's red LED "busy light" will glow for a few seconds as the drive attempts to access the nonexistent disk, and then it will start blinking. A blinking busy light indicates an error condition. But the drive will not be damaged in any way. The LED will stop blinking the next time you access the drive, or when you read the error channel (see your user's manual).

In fact, there is no way you can physically damage your computer or any of its peripherals by entering any kind of command at the keyboard. At worst, you might issue a series of commands which could lock your printer into an "endless loop" and cause a paper jam or eventual burnout. But even this is highly unlikely, and would happen only if you left the printer running unattended for a while.

Occasionally an erroneous series of commands will trap the disk drive in an endless loop. This might occur if you're writing a program which accesses the disk drive and you forget to provide an escape from the loop. If left alone, the drive might continue spinning indefinitely and eventually overheat. But again, you'd have to be ignoring the situation for quite some time before this happened.

In any case, no matter how badly you goof up, you can always completely reset the computer system by turning everything off for a few seconds and then back on again. Any program or data stored in the computer's memory will be wiped out, of course, which is why it's important to save copies on disk or tape.

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The Designers Behind **M.U.L.E.**

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant



Dan Bunten, head of the design team behind M.U.L.E.

They're all over 30—"old men in the computer field," by their own admission. But they've written a game with enough depth and charm to keep the most discriminating videogame players happy for hundreds of hours. They're the design team behind M.U.L.E.: Dan Bunten, Bill Bunten, Jim Rushing, and Alan Watson.



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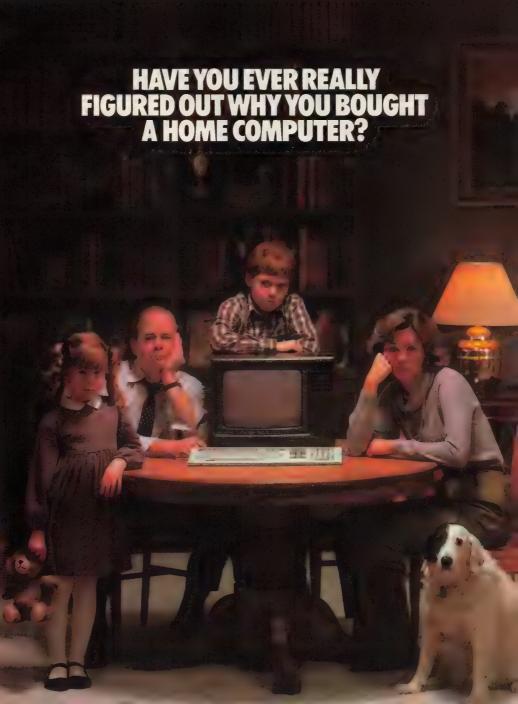
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he ship has just dropped you off on an unsettled planet, and won't be back for months. You have some money to buy supplies at the local store. You have the assistance of three companions. And you have a multiunit labor element—a combination robot/telephone/toaster/radio/best friend, affectionately referred to as M.U.L.E.—that tends to run away occasionally and break down eventually.

He's basically a good little guy. Maybe a tad klunky and weird-looking, especially as he lopes across the screen before the game begins, but he's got a tough job. Some consider him endearing.

Settling the planet isn't easy. Acid rainstorms may ruin your solar collectors. Insect swarms threaten your crops. A fire in the store could destroy all the supplies. A random meteorite provides more crystite—a valuable rock substance—but obliterates whatever was in its path. If you decide to mine ore, you risk losing everything to space pirates. Whatever you choose to cultivate—food, energy, crystite, or smithore—can make or break you, depending on the supply and demand, and on how daring you are during the game's 12 auctions.

And you can't do it alone. You need the help of your companions. You need nerve. You need your M.U.L.E.

Millions of miles from that imaginary planet, in a residential district in Little Rock, Arkansas, sits a house, rather homey and comfortable. Across the street is a park and a little lake.

This is the home of Management Systems Engineering, otherwise known as Ozark Softscape. Otherwise known as Dan Bunten, Bill Bunten, Jim Rushing, and Alan Watson, the designers of M.U.L.E.

Dan, head of the design team, has a background in industrial engineering, and has worked in a number of "traditional" careers, including a stint as an assistant city manager.

He wrote his first microcomputer program in 1979. Named Wheeler Dealer, it was a business simulation for the Apple. "It was really very primitive," says Bunten. "Looking at it now, I say to myself, 'Did people really do those kinds of things?' It contained a lot of real klutzy things that I wouldn't do anymore."

Wheeler Dealer was published by the now-defunct Speakeasy Software and cost \$50, which was an "outrageous price," according to Bunten. "I think it sold 150 copies," he says.

Though it may not have had appeal, Bunten's first program did have something that would later become an important element of M.U.L.E.: It had four players. "I had to design my own hardware device that allowed four different input lines," he says.

Next came Cartels And Cutthroats, another business simulator, and Cytron Masters, a "nonwar war game," according to Bunten. Computer Quarterback, which was converted from a mainframe, was his best seller (6000 copies) before M.U.L.E.

Cartels piqued the interest of Tripp Hawkins, president of Electronic Arts. "Tripp was a real Cartels fan," says Bunten. "Initially, he wanted my brother Bill and me to do another game like that, a business simulator. The problem was that it was a little too cerebral, not as playable as M.U.L.E. It did have the kind of depth that Electronic Arts was interested in, though."

About this time, Jim Rushing and Alan Watson got involved. "Alan had been a salesman at a computer store," says Bunten. "He had written an arcade game and sold the rights to it. He was looking for some way to be able to design games fullime, but didn't think it would be possible for another couple of years. He was glad to jump at it.

"Jim Rushing had finished his M.B.A. He was looking for jobs, but didn't find anything that really interested him. In the meantime, he was learning programming on his own. His cash flow needs were so reasonable that we were able to bring him on real quick."

Ozark Softscape also has some part-time help which includes Roy Glover, who wrote the delightful theme song for *M.U.L.E.*

U.L.E. was the result of Ozark Softscape's first effort to design a game as a team, though Bill and Dan had played and designed games together all their lives. When Dan was 12 and Bill 10, they drew a complete naval war game on their basement floor.

"Bill and I did the main design of M.U.L.E., though the initial brainstorming process involved

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everyone," says Bunten. "Bill doesn't program, so I translate the ideas into program design.

"Alan essentially takes care of the graphics and animation, how things are going to be presented. In M.U.L.E., we wanted something that revolved around an auction, and some kind of pressure to get people to buy and sell to each other. We wanted some kind of creature that was going to be the mule, and creatures to represent the players. Alan took those ideas and made them into graphics and attractive screen design.

"Jim Rushing does the most serious chunks of programming. He'll take one big piece, like all of the auction dynamics in M.U.L.E. In his case, it's not so much design that's needed as very involved programming, a lot of effort, and flexibility."

Remember the first time you played Monopoly? It didn't take more than a few minutes to read the rules printed on the inside of the cover's box, but you probably had to keep referring to them in certain situations until you had played the game enough times to remember.

M.U.L.E. presents the same problem to many people. "It has a difficult learning curve," says Bunten. "That's a real dilemma. *M.U.L.E.* is aimed at a pretty critical audience.

"But we were a little surprised to find out that it's not as small a group as we were afraid it would be. It cuts across all kinds of boundaries that we wouldn't have expected. One of those that's quite pleasing is that quite a few women play M.U.L.E.

"I don't know why that is. I don't know what we did. I do know that we didn't include any overt violence, and we didn't make the game cutthroat to the point of hurting each other. There's competition, but it's within a framework of cooperation to ensure success. That's an appealing concept.

Appealing as *M.U.L.E.* may be, its designers feel that it could be more so. They're working on a Gold Edition. "You always wish you had another month to add some more depth to a game," says Bunten. "But it's a problem of diminishing returns. Each little piece of additional stuff adds a significant amount of time. The publisher has to take it away from you at some point. Electronic Arts calls it *creeping elegance*."

n M.U.L.E., Ozark Softscape allows you to step forward in time, to aid in the colonization of a planet. Their new game, Seven Cities Of Gold, takes you back to the sixteenth century, on an expedition to the New World.

"Ah ha!" you might think. "I know where the Incas are. I'll just go down there and take all

the gold and head back to Europe."

It can't be done. "We want to convey the feeling that the Spaniards must have had, standing on the deck of a ship, not knowing anything about what was to the west," says Bunten. "Most of us know too much about geography to be able to experience that feeling. So our game is built on the sense of wonder and awe at the size of the world that the conquistadors were discovering."

To try to accomplish that ambitious goal, Rushing wrote a random world generator, which took about four months. "We tried to do some of the more difficult state-of-the-art graphics stuff," says Bunten. "I guess it will be up to the market

to decide if we succeeded.

"A lot of strategy games are still keyboardoriented. They leave it up to you to create an ambience. I don't think you should expect people to do that. I really think you must present them with as complete and visually appealing an environ-

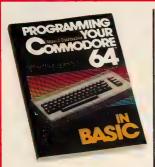
ment as you can."

An important element of Seven Cities is interacting with the natives. That's done through a joystick for two reasons, says Bunten. "In the first place, it's easy to be nonverbal with a joystick. That's the design reason. The other is that the natives and the Spanish didn't share a language and pretty much had to live off what they perceived the other to be attempting."

unten fears that Seven Cities may be offensive to some people's sensitivities. "Many of the conquistadors treated the natives horribly," he says. "Theirs was an arrogant and prideful approach to a society that had its own history and roots.

"But to be historically accurate required that we had to include violence. I don't like the idea of players hurting other things, but there's no alternative or you're forcing your own moral decisions on an audience that ought to have the choice themselves.

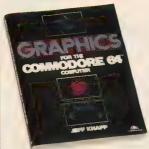
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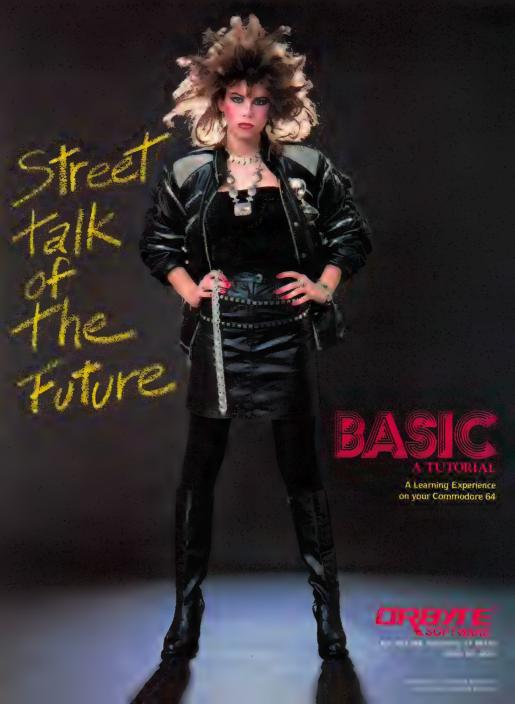
"Bill and I were real Indian sympathizers when we were growing up. We always sided with the Indians instead of the cowboys. It just seems like such a neat, romantic culture to us, so in tune with the earth. Then to write a game where at least part of the game is wiping out Indians—that's problematic."

Bunten believes that players will face the same moral dilemma that they did designing the game. "The player will know that they have the power to beat these people, so why not?," he says. "Actually, conquest is efficient, inexpensive, and so tantalizing that it's tough to avoid it. But the optimal solution is to trade with the natives."

If M.U.L.E.'s mules and other odd-looking characters are endearing to some, they're gems in the rough to Dan Bunten. "It's a little fatuous to say that we're really hitting home with the things we're trying to deliver," he says. "How much impact can a klutzy cartoon character have on you?

"We're in such primitive stages of development. We have a message that we may be attempting to deliver to the audience, but we don't yet have the mechanics of delivering it. We don't know the grammar yet.

"What we're trying to accomplish in any particular game is to create such an attractive vision or fantasy that people just get sucked into it. One of the neatest accomplishments is when people start taking metaphors from your games and applying them to situations in their own lives."



Navigating The Networks

Of all the information utilities and data bases available to home computerists, four are best known to Commodore computer owners: Dow Jones News/Retrieval, Delphi, CompuServe Information Service, and the Commodore Information Network (accessed through CompuServe).

Commodore owners are usually introduced to these companies when they buy a modem and find that the package contains offers of free memberships or reduced membership fees for these networks.

With a modem and these bargain memberships, a user has access to an incredible array of information and services. Also, you only pay for what you get. There are no minimum use requirements, so if you need to be online for only 30 minutes a month, that's all you pay for. (There is a \$3 monthly charge if you choose direct billing instead of using a credit card.)

From Stocks To Poetry

Dow Jones is oriented almost exclusively to business and finance. With services such as *The Wall Street Journal* on-line, and current stock quotes, it is the leader in business services.

Delphi offers the fewest services because it's new (about a year old). But its newness has advantages. It's not crowded with established services, so there are plenty of opportunities for entrepreneurs to enter the home telecommunications market under its network umbrella. And, since newer services tend to be more experimental and innovative, the more adventurous computer users are likely to find something of interest and value on Delphi. For example, Delphi has a feature called Writer's Corner, where authors can publish their works and receive royalties when other users read them. Also, Delphi maintains a much more informal atmosphere, both in its menus and home computing services.

CompuServe offers the advantage of size, with the widest available range of business and home services. In addition, it has a whole library of documentation at reasonable prices. And

CompuServe sells *Vidtex* terminal software tailored for the special capabilities of most computers.

Special Interest Groups

CompuServe members can access Commodore's Information Network without extra charge. Operated by Commodore Business Machines, Inc., the network contains Special Interest Groups (SIGs) for the VIC-20, 64, PET, and Commodore's business computers. There's also a separate SIG for programmers.

Each SIG comprises a bulletin board, conference lines, and several data base access areas in which you can upload and download public domain programs. Commodore operates an on-line Computer Club and user group which is separate from the other SIG services. There is a \$10 membership fee, for which you get a newsletter, a quarterly catalog for ordering computer supplies and software at a discount, and a club access area where you can upload and download special club programs.

Accessing The Networks

All the networks provide their subscribers with documentation on how to *log on* (connect to the network), with a toll-free 800 telephone number to call if users have problems making the connection. Access to Dow Jones and Delphi are provided through third-party *value-added carriers*. These companies maintain phone numbers in most metropolitan areas. Users call these local numbers and type in the special code sequence which the carrier uses to connect the caller to the network.

Dow Jones is accessed through the carriers Telenet, Tymnet, or Datapac (for Canadian subscribers). Delphi uses only Tymnet. To access CompuServe (and the Commodore network), you can use CompuServe's own telephone numbers, as well as Telenet, Tymnet, or Datapac.

Most networks include the carrier costs in their regular charges to users. However, if there is a CompuServe number available and you choose



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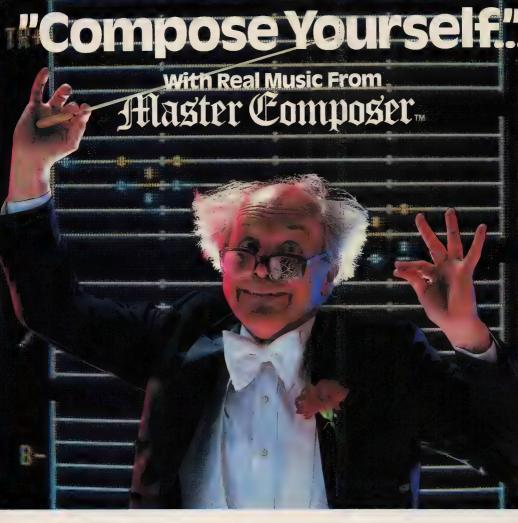
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ACCESS SOFTWARE INC.

to use Telenet or Tymnet, you may be assessed a surcharge for using the alternate carrier.

Each of these numbers is a local call, even if you're in California calling a computer complex in Massachusetts. (If you live outside a metro area and must call long distance to a carrier number in a nearby city, you are charged the long-distance rate to call that number.)

Facing The First Menu

All four networks are menu-driven and allow the user to choose the service he wants. Delphi, CompuServe, and Commodore also offer the option of verbose (complete) or brief menus. You can choose a menu with or without explanation of menu items and commands, or you can simply receive a prompt. Experienced users save time by switching to the abbreviated menus or prompts.

Dow Jones has a different procedure from the others in that it doesn't automatically send a menu when you log on. After your password is verified, you are prompted to ENTER QUERY. At this point you can go directly to any service, ask for an introductory menu, or go to the main menu. A new user would best benefit by typing //INTRO for the introductory menu. A welcome screen appears, then a menu like this:

PRESS FOR

1 Closing Dow Jones Averages retained

2 Weekly economic update revised on Fridays

3 News/Retrieval operating hours expanded

4 Customer Service Information

Type 4 to get the basic information needed to use the network, change your password, and perform other recordkeeping chores. When that's completed, type //MENU to get the main menu:

TYPE	FOR
//CQ	Current Quotes
//DJ NEWS	Dow Jones News
//HQ	Historical Quotes
//UPDATE	Economic Update
//WSJ	Wall Street Journal
	Highlights on line
	TD 1 1 77

//DSCLO Disclosure II

//EARN Corporate Earnings Estimator //FTS Free Text Search of Dow Jones News

FOR MORE CHOICES PRESS RETURN, FOR HELP, TYPE DATA BASE SYMBOL AND HELP. (EXAMPLE: //CQ HELP)

This is only the first page of the main menu; to see the rest, simply press RETURN.

To select a data base, type two slashes and the data base code.

Dow Jones provides a comprehensive manual (without extra charge) which contains all the information and sample menus required to use the network.

Delphi's Guided Tour

Delphi provides a free manual to each member, and also offers an on-line guided tour to give the subscriber necessary information. Printed documentation consists only of general information and a quick-reference card of network commands.

During the guided tour, instructions are given on how to change your password, how to use several control characters to move around Delphi, how to set screen length and width, and how to choose either the brief or verbose prompts. Then the main menu is presented.

Main Menu:

Bulletin Boards Library
Conference Mail
Delphi-Oracle News

Exit Online Markets
Financial-Services Profile
Games Scheduler
Guided Tour Travel
Help Writers-Corner

Infomania

MAIN> What do you want to do?

To go to any Delphi service, type the name from the menu. The service you select will then offer other menus from which you choose particular sections of the service.

CompuServe Uses Numbers

CompuServe's menu system is more complex, with numbered menu items and system page numbers. After you log on, the main menu appears:

CompuServe Page CIS-1
CompuServe Information Service

1 Home Services

2 Business and Financial

3 Personal Computing 4 Services for Professionals

5 User Information

6 Index

Enter your selection number, or H for more information.

The exclamation mark at the bottom of the menu is a special prompt, called a command prompt. A GO command typed at a command prompt sends you directly to any area of the network, bypassing the usual path through several menus.

The Information Menu

New users should choose item 5, User Information. This menu appears:

Page CIS-4

CompuServe USER INFORMATION

1 What's New

2 Command Summary & Usage Tips

3 Feedback to CompuServe

The END of DINKETY-DINK-DINK.

Announcing the first computer music program that actually sounds like music.

LET'S FACE IT. Up till now, music programs for your home computer have all sounded, well, pretty lame. There were the ones that resembled little electronic music boxes, remember? And then there were those that sounded like so many burps.

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Take a good look at this screen because it, you, and a joystick are the whole story here.

That's you at the right end of the staff of notes — the little hand. Move the joystick, and you move the hand. Use it to carry notes up to the staff. Lay in rests, signatures, clefs, then point



to the little piano in the lower right and listen, because you'll hear the whole thing played back.

Move those little scales in the middle up and down to vary the music's speed, sound quality, and volume. Use



the scissors to cut out whole measures, then use the glue pot to paste them in somewhere else. Got a printer? Great. Print the score out and show it off to your friends.

But what if you're not up to writing your own stuff yet? No problem. There are twelve pieces of music already in here, from rock 'n roll to baroque. They're fun to listen to, and even more fun to change. (Apologies to Mozart.)

The point is, the possibilities are endless. But if you're still skeptical, visit your nearest Electronic Arts dealer and do the one thing guaranteed to send you home with a Music Construction Set in tow.

Boot one up. Point to the piano. And listen.



- 4 Order Products, Guides, etc.
- 5 Change Terminal Settings
- 6 Change Your Password
- 7 Billing: Your Charges, Rates Options, Making Changes
- 8 Logon Instructions & Numbers
- 9 Electronic Bounce Back

Last menu page. Key digit or M for previous menu.

If you're a new subscriber, you'll go to this menu often to refresh your memory about commands and prompts, to check on how much money you're spending, and to ask CompuServe questions about confusing aspects of network services.

Select item 5, Change Terminal Settings, to have CompuServe configure its output for your computer. For example, choose 22, 40, or 80 characters per screen line, or have the text displayed in all capitals or in upper- and lowercase.

Changing Your Password

Select item 6 to change your password. You should do this at least once a week. A password is like a credit card number. If other users find out what it is, they can use your account and you'll get the bill. So never type your password while on-line, except when logging on or changing it here.

Another important selection on this menu is item 4, used for ordering CompuServe's manuals.

The Commodore Network

After you've finished with these recordkeeping chores, you may want to visit the Commodore network. The simplest way to get there is from the main menu. Let's suppose you have finished changing your password from the User Information menu (Page CIS-4). At the ! prompt, type M to get back to the main menu (Page CIS-1). When you see the main menu ! prompt, select item 3, Personal Computing, then press RETURN.

You will receive the Personal Computing SIGs menu (Page PCS-50). At the prompt, type 15, the selection number for Commodore. You will receive the Commodore main menu, Page PCS-160. Use this menu to access any of the Commodore SIGs.

Another, more direct, route to the Commodore network is to type GO PCS-160 at any! prompt. This goes directly to the main Commodore menu from anywhere in CompuServe. To go directly to the 64 SIG, enter GO PCS-156, and for the VIC SIG, GO PCS-155.

The Bulletin Board

The most popular services for beginners on the SIGs are the Bulletin Board and the Conference line. On the Bulletin Board are several hundred messages on a wide variety of subjects. Areas are set aside for general messages, messages from and to software and hardware vendors, and for Hotline questions to Commodore, which are then

answered on the Bulletin Board.

Commodore provides on-line instructions and a simple line editor for users who want to leave messages.

Control Characters

There are several control characters which are helpful for typing in messages and other text. Most are common to all telecommunications; a few are used differently by different systems. Control characters usually show on the screen as an up-arrow and a character. For example, CTRL-V, represented by 1 V, is sent by holding down the CTRL key and pressing V. The control characters cause the network software to interrupt what it's doing and take some other action. Some of the most frequently used:

- ↑ A Tells the host computer to stop transmitting at the end of the current line.
- ↑ O Aborts whatever is being transmitted and jumps to the next prompt. Used on Delphi, instead of CTRL-P.
- † P Aborts whatever is being transmitted and jumps to the next prompt. You can use this to jump past the introductory bulletins on CompuServe.
- 1 Q Tells the host computer to resume transmitting.
- † R Displays the line you are currently typing (Delphi).
- 1 S Tells the host computer to stop transmitting immediately.
- † U Deletes the line you are currently typing.
- † V Displays the current line you're typing (CompuServe).

The Conference Line

The Conference service (CO) is very popular, but it can be confusing until you learn the quirks and commands. Although formal conferences are held on CO, the name is misleading because most subscribers use CO as a kind of chat service, similar to a CB radio band.

When you select CO, you see a series of short bulletins on what's happening on CO in the near future. CO also offers some pointers on frequently used commands, and outlines the etiquette to be used on-line. It's good practice to download these bulletins and command descriptions, and keep them handy while you're on-line.

Next month we'll discuss downloading and uploading in detail. For now, let's look at two simple ways to download this information. If your terminal software has a feature that dumps the screen contents to the printer, you can wait until your screen is nearly full, then press CTRL-A. Next, press the proper key to print the screen. When the transfer is completed, press CTRL-Q to resume transmission, press CTRL-A again when the screen is nearly full, dump it to the printer, and continue this process until all the information is printed.

The second method is a simple matter of opening the buffer in your terminal software before accessing the CO. (Consult your terminal software



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documentation for the proper procedure.) Everything that appears on screen will also be stored in the buffer. When all the information has been transmitted, close the buffer. Depending on the capability of your software, save the information to disk while on-line or after logging off.

But before trying either of these methods, read your terminal software manual carefully. Any good program will include a feature that automatically sends the control characters, captures incoming data in a buffer, and stores it to disk.

Learning To Talk

After receiving this introductory CO information, you will find yourself on Conference Channel 30. If anyone else is on-line, messages like this will scroll up your screen:

(30,Blackfoot) I see what you mean. But can you use the cassette recorder...

(30,Blackfoot) and the disk drive at the same time? ga (30,SamR.) Yes, no problem. ga

(30, Blackfoot) Thanks. I'll try it. ga

In this conversation between two users, the information in parentheses is the conference channel number and the user's name. Users have a choice of using the name listed in their Compuserve account or of using a handle (pseudonym), as most CB radio operators do. This option is also useful when two or more people share an account on the network. Each person can use his or her own name while on-line. (To change your handle, type /HAN on a new line. At the prompt, type in your chosen name and hit RETURN.)

On-Line Etiquette

Blackfoot has typed ellipses (three periods) in her first line. This means she has more to say. At the end of her second line, she has typed GA (Go Ahead). These codes are simple but essential for other users to know whether it's OK to send their comments without interrupting the current "speaker."

When several users are on CO, it's common to see several conversations carried on at the same time. When that happens, users tend to start a remark with the name of the person they're talking to, like this:

(30,Blackfoot) Sam R. => I see what you mean. But can you use a cassette...

Talking Back

The most confusing aspect of CO for beginners is in trying to type in their comments while other comments are scrolling up the screen. Whatever you type will appear mixed up with the incoming comments. For example, if you try to type:

Hello, my name is Clyde

your screen might look like this:

He(30,Blackfoot)llo,Sam R.my =>I seenawhat me isyou mean.Clyde

All this gibberish is only on *your* screen; other users can't see what you're typing until you hit RETURN.

There is no real remedy for this jumble. The best solution is to avoid looking at the screen while you're typing. If you get lost and can't remember what you typed last, type CTRL-V to redisplay your line, free of the gibberish. If you get hopelessly confused, type CTRL-U to erase the incomplete line. When you finish typing your comment (less than 80 characters), press RETURN and your message will be transmitted to the other users.

It doesn't take long to get the hang of this unorthodox communication method, and the reward of instant communication with other users is well worth the initial confusion.

Conference Commands

Another tricky area for beginners is the use of commands in the CO section. There are three modes of communication on Commodore's CO. The default mode is open communication; everyone can see everyone else's comments. The second mode is /TALK, for private conversations between two users. The third mode is /SCRamble, in which several users can have a private conversation.

To use these commands while in CO, type them on a line alone, then press RETURN. If you put any character, even a space, in front of the slash, it won't work. (It will be sent as a comment rather than a command.) If you find this confusing, just type a CTRL-U before typing the command. This will delete anything you may have typed by mistake. Then type the command and RETURN, and you should get the desired result.

Conferencing modes on Delphi are different from CompuServe. The default mode is private. To join a conversation you must /PAGE one of the members of a group and get the group scramble code. Then you must /JOIN the group. There is no open conferencing on Delphi, and the commands are different, but the results are the same.

A Few Quirks

Besides the special conditions on individual services, the networks have a few general quirks which can be confusing if you're not expecting them. The strangest is a tendency for the characters on your screen to suddenly stop scrolling for no apparent reason, then start up again. This happens because thousands of people are using the system at once, and sometimes it gets a second or two behind. This occasionally happens on all the networks, but is most noticeable during peak evening hours on CompuServe.

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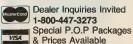


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in a constant race with its users, trying to expand its capacity to keep up with the growing numbers who log on every evening.

When the network falls behind, you may experience a delay in moving from one service to another. Delays of up to five minutes are not uncommon.

No Dead Ends

Another problem for new users is the sense of wandering in a labyrinth. Many beginners worry needlessly about getting lost in the maze of menus, of wandering into a service that charges extra for access and running up a huge bill. Or, they worry about what happens if they accidentally hang up without properly logging off.

First, it's difficult, if not impossible, to get into an extra-charge area without knowing it. Many of the services require users to sign up separately from their network membership, and unauthorized access is not possible. There are services, such as the Academic American Encyclopedia (AAE), which can be accessed without prior arrangement. However, the AAE menu includes a notice that the service involves a \$2 per hour surcharge.

There are no dead ends on the networks. Even if the network software crashes (a very rare occurrence), or if a user gets nothing but garbage scrolling up the screen, the option is always there to simply disconnect the modem from the phone line.

If a user disconnects from the network without properly logging off (either by mistake or if the connection is broken by a telephone line malfunction), CompuServe's software will wait for up to seven minutes, then log the user off. During very busy periods, this may take up to 20 minutes. The user is charged for this time.

If you have questions or ideas about subjects you'd like to see covered in this column, write to: Home Telecommunications, COMPUTE's GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Or you can send me electronic mail. My CompuServe ID is 75005,1553. For Delphi, it's BÖZART.

Dow-Jones News/Retrieval P.O. Box 300 Princeton, NJ 08540 Delphi (General Videotex Corp.) 3 Blackstone Street Cambridge, MA 02139 CompuServe Information Service 5000 Arlington Centre Boulevard P.O. Box 20212 Columbus, OH 43220 Commodore Computer Club P.O. Box 69 Wood Date, IL 60191



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Mark Doyle

This two-player game for the Commodore 64 or VIC-20 with memory expansion (any amount) makes tic-tac-toe a real challenge. Joysticks are required.

Sound, color, and a three-dimensional playing board add new excitement to this old familiar game. After the title screen is displayed, both players enter their names and how many games they want to play. A multicolored three-dimensional tic-tac-toe board then appears on the screen.

The player with the joystick in port 1 (64 version) goes first. Since the VIC has only one joystick port, players must take turns with the joystick in the VIC version.

To move the cursor, at the top left corner of the board, push the joystick left or right. When you get to the desired location, push the fire button and your marker will appear under the cursor. If there is already a marker in the space, a low noise will be heard and you will have to go elsewhere.

Winning Combinations

To win, you must get three of your markers in a straight line before your opponent does. They can be on one of the boards, or a combination of the three boards going diagonally or up and down.

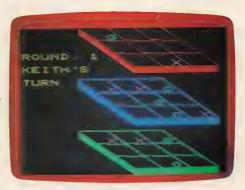
When you get a tic-tac-toe, your three pieces flash different colors and the winning sound is heard. The board is then cleared, and, if you specified more than one round in the beginning, you play again. If not, the score is displayed and the game is over.

If you don't want to type this program in, I'll be glad to make a copy (64 version only) for you. Send \$3, a blank cassette, and a self-addressed stamped mailer to:

Mark Doule 3755 Lemire Lane Sebastopol, CA 95472



Anna is about to win this round (64 version).



3-D Tic-Tac-Toe challenges you to think in three dimensions (VIC version).

SOFTWARE ARTISTS?

TO MAKE THE FIRST BASKET-BALL PROGRAM that feels like the real thing, it helps to start with two guys who know what the real thing feels like.

Enter Larry Bird and Julius Erving. Bird – the hustler, the strong man, deadly from outside. Erving —The Doctor, maybe the most explosive player in the history of the game.

We talked to them, photographed them in action, studied their moves and their stats and their styles. Then we set out to create on computer disc an event which may never happen in real life. We put the two of them together on a dream court of light, for an electronic afternoon of one-on-one.

It wasn't easy. When they talked, we listened. When they criticized, we made big changes. When they gave suggestions, we took them.

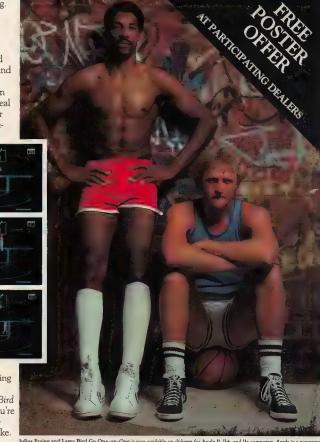
And it shows. This thing is absolutely uncanny. You actually take on all the skills and characteristics of Bird or The Doctor—their own particular moves, shooting abilities, even strength and speed.

You'll meet with fatigue factors, hot and cold streaks, turnaround jump shots, and 360-degree slam

dunks. But there's some whimsy in here, too—a funny referee, a shattering backboard, even instant replay.

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Bombs with short fuses and blind monsters add urgency and danger to this all-graphics adventure game for the unexpanded VIC and the Commodore 64. Joystick required.

Your quest is to find three bombs hidden in the rooms and corridors of the castle dungeon. They were placed by the evil wizard who is trying to destroy the castle.

He also put nine beasts in the rooms to guard the bombs. Luckily for you, the beasts are blind and will attack only if you bump into them. If you are carrying the enchanted sword when you fight the beasts, you can defeat them. You will also need the magic key to open the locked doors.

A Light And Levitation

On your search through the dungeon you will be carrying a light which is only bright enough for you to see the area immediately around you. If you move too fast, you might fall into a bottomless pit and be lost forever. By standing next to a pit and pressing the L key, you can invoke a levitation spell which will allow you to cross over the pit without falling in.

The fuses on the bombs will burn for only five minutes (three minutes for the 64 version). If you haven't found all three by that time, they will explode and the castle will be destroyed. Each time you play, the wizard will place the various objects in different locations.

To save memory, the VIC version of the program is in two parts. The first part (Program 1) displays the title page and instructions and defines the programmable characters used in the second part.

SUMMER GAMES. WHY WATCH THE OLYMPICS WHEN YOU CAN BE IN THEM?



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Unlike other "Olympics-Like" games, Summer Games has incredible realism, superb state-of-the-art graphics and sound effects (including national anthems from 18 countries), and it is a true action-strategy game. In each event you must plan and execute your game strategy in order to maximize your score. It is not just a matter of how fast you can move the joystick.

So change into your running shoes, grab your joystick and GO FOR THE GOLD!

One or more players; joystick controlled.



Strategy Games for the Action-Game Player

A Special Filename

Type in Program 1 and SAVE it. If you are using a Datassette change, 8 in line 28 of Program 1 to, 1.) Then type in Program 2 and SAVE it as "D".

Here are outlines of the VIC programs:

Program 1 (VIC Loader)

Line(s)

- Clears the screen and lowers the top of memory
- Defines variables for sounds and the screen
- 3-5 Display the title page
- 6-7 Play a tune
- 8-10 Complete the title page
- 11-22 Display instructions
- Randomizes (so each game will start differently)
- 24-25 Store character information in high memory
- 26-29 Start LOADing Part two
- 30-43 Title page DATA
- 44-49 Character DATA

Program 2 (Main VIC Program)

Line(s)

- Initialize variables
- Fills the screen with black spaces
- 4-5 Place the maze
- Places doors
- Places room floors
- Places bombs
- Places beasts
- 10 Places key
- Places sword
- 12 Places pits
- Chooses starting point, sets the clock to zero 13
- Reads joystick
- Checks if time is up
- 16-20 Set direction
- If wall in way-stop
- 22 Sword? Beast? 23
- 24 Door and no key?
- 25 Key?
- 26 Levitation spell?
- Pit and no spell? 27
- Pit and spell?
- If not moving jump ahead to Line 44
- 31-33 Light up area around player
- If key or sword found-make sound
- 35 If player fell in pit—jump to ending sequence 36–37 If player levitated over pit—redraw pit
- Cancels levitation spell
- Makes player movement noise
- 40-43 Darken area just vacated
- 44 If third bomb found—jump to ending sequence
- 46-47 Successful quest ending
- 48-55 Unsuccessful quest ending
- 56-62 Maze DATA Door DATA
- 64-66 Room floor DATA
- 67-69 Subroutine for randomly placing objects
- 70-72 Sound subroutine for sword and key
- 73-74 Sound subroutine for locked door
- Sound subroutine for bomb found
- 76-77 Sound and ending subroutine for falling in pit 78-81 Subroutine for fighting beast
- Sound subroutine for levitation spell



The dungeon is dark and you've encountered a monster (VIC version).



If you lose, the maze is revealed (64 version).

We would like to thank Don Brunner and Todd Andrews of Rose City Computer Associates. Newark, New York, for their technical assistance in preparing this program.

The joystick reading routine is from "The Joystick Connection" by Paul Bupp and Stephen Drop (COMPUTE! magazine, May 1982).

If you would like to save the trouble of typing in and debugging the programs (VIC version only) send \$3, a blank tape, and a stamped, selfaddressed mailer to:

Dave Gardner 2342 Barnes Road Walworth, NY 14568

See program listings on page 157.

COMPUTE!'s Gazette

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PUZZLEPANIC. KEN USTON THINKS HE CAN DRIVE YOU CRAZY.





So you think there's no puzzle too tough for you and no video game you can't beat. Welcome to PuzzlePanic—The

computer game that's sure to have you crying "uncle." Designed by Ken Uston, blackjack and arcade game player extraordinaire, PuzzlePanic takes you through 49 increasingly difficult screens based on seven different games of action, logic.

strategy and challenge. Compared to PuzzlePanic, Rubik's Cube'is child's play. So put on your thinking hat, grab your joystick, get ready for the contest of your life, and let Ken Uston drive you crazy.

One player; joystick controlled.





Strategy Games for the Action-Game Player

Revenge Of Cyon

Mike Reinman

Save Earth from the invading Cyon ships. Originally written for the VIC-20, we've added a version for the 64. A joystick is required.

"Revenge Of Cyon" is an action game for the VIC and 64 in which you try to save Earth from the invading Cyon Empire. Using the joystick, you must intercept the Cyon ships before they reach the ground. Do this by moving the cross hairs over each ship and pressing the fire button. You are given seven shots at each ship. When a ship is destroyed, the number of shots used and the number of seconds you took to get it will be displayed.

At first, the ships descend one at a time. But after the first six ships, the Cyons get smarter and send down two ships at one time. If you clear 11

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screens, Earth is saved and you win the game. If the ships reach the ground three times, Earth will be destroyed and you will be rated on your performance. Six difficulty levels are available, ranging from simple to impossible.

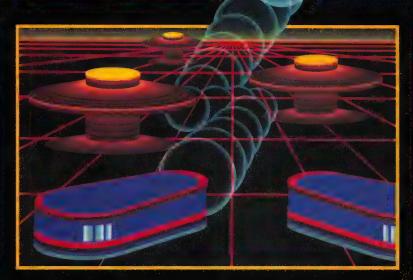
A point of interest to beginning programmers is that FOR-NEXT loops will execute much faster if you omit the variable in the NEXT command.

See program listings on page 161.



It took two shots and four seconds for a direct hit in the VIC version of ''Revenge of Cyon.''

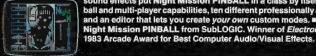
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SUDLO

713 Edgebrook Drive Champaign IL 61820 (217) 359-8482 Telex: 206995 The Frantic Fisherman

David Lacey

Idly floating in your boat, waiting for the fish to bite, is a fine way to relax. In this game, however, an angler's dream becomes a nightmare when sharks get the notion that you're the bait and thunderclouds threaten you with gargantuan raindrops. It's good you remembered to bring your shark swatter and an umbrella. For the VIC and 64.

The fish are biting, and you've managed to catch a few. But suddenly you notice the sky is clouding over, and to make things worse, ravenous sharks begin to circle your boat.

The object of "Frantic Fisherman" is to survive. You score points by clubbing the sharks with your bat and blocking raindrops with your umbrella. You start with three fishermen. Each a time a shark or raindrop hits the boat, you lose the boat and one fisherman. However, a new fisherman is awarded for every 2,000 points.

Three keys are used to control movement. Zomove back and forth, use the less than (<) and greater than (>) keys. The space bar serves two functions. When sharks approach, it controls the club. If a raindrop is falling, it controls the umbrella. You can use the shark swatter as many times as you like. The umbrella, though, can be lifted only three times for each raindrop.

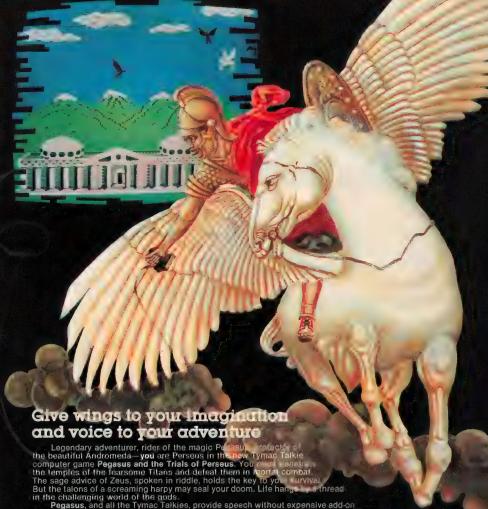
Controlling The Frenzy

If you think the game is too fast or slow, you make the fisherman more (or less) frantic.

VIC users can alter the speed by changing the variable DE in line 30 of Program 2. To add more fishermen, increase the value of GL in line 100.

The bulk of the 64 version is written in





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The fisherman raises his umbrella, but is standing on the wrong side of the boat (64 version).

machine language and the speed controls are builtin. The four function keys give you four speeds, from very slow (f1) to frustratingly frantic (f7). The first speed (f1) is rather easy and is recommended only as practice. You can also pause the action by pressing the SHIFT/LOCK key. (Pressing it again restarts the game.) To end the game (64 version only), press the back arrow (←) key.





In the VIC version, a shark is about to be bopped.

Special VIC Instructions

The VIC version runs on an unexpanded VIC, but requires two programs. The first redefines the character set, the second is the main program.

First enter Program 1. If you are using a disk drive, add the following lines:

700 PRINT"LOAD"CHR\$(34)"FRANTIC2"CHR\$(34)

71Ø POKE198.4:FORT=631T0633:POKET.145:NEX T:POKE634.13:END

Cassette users should add this line:

700 POKE198,1:POKE531,131:END

Next, type in Program 2 and SAVE it as FRANTIC2. To play the game, LOAD and RUN Program 1 and it will LOAD and RUN Program 2.

If you don't want to type in the programs, send me \$3, a cassette, and a self-addressed stamped mailer, and I will make a copy (VIC version only).

> David Lacey 3708 | Street Lincoln, NE 68510

See program listings on page 182. @

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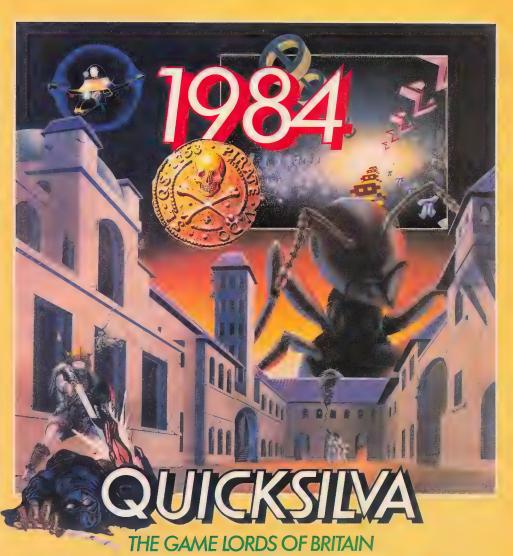
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REVIEWS

Arcade-Style Games For The VIC-20: Skramble! And

Gridder Harvey B. Herman, Associate Editor

What makes a great computer game? I suppose it's like investing in the stock market. If the brokers had all the answers, they would be millionaires investing their own money rather than other people's. And if game designers knew all the secrets for producing great games, they would never make a false step.

Since no one can know all the secrets, some people consistently do better than average in the stock market, and so do some game designers in competition for our software dollars. I don't know what a good average might be, but in the opinion of my family, Microdigital is batting .500 on Skramble! and Gridder.

My youngest son almost immediately formed strong opinions on the quality of each game. Perhaps you can use his insight in your evaluations of other games. However, we don't have all the answers, or we would be writing games rather than reviewing them.

Skramble!

The game begins with instructions and a chorus of "Yankee Doodle." You are in command of a moving spaceship. Your only options are to bomb, shoot, or maneuver around enemy defenses. You have a limited amount of fuel, not enough to

complete the mission. You have to earn additional fuel by destroying enemy oil tanks. Points are scored by destroying their rockets and helicopters. You lose if you collide with anything or run out of fuel. Points and remaining fuel are displayed in a panel at the bottom of the screen.

There is plenty of variety—the game offers eight different challenges (screens) before you reach the Homing Slot. The first screen has varying terrain filled with storage tanks, rockets, and helicopters. With the joystick, you maneuver up and down, forward and back; and you bomb and shoot with the fire button. At first it seems easy, but then the rockets are launched and the subsequent screens become much tougher.

As far as my kids are concerned, this game is a real winner. The variety and level of difficulty keep their interest much longer than the average game. They keep coming back to it, but still haven't made it to the end. Perhaps therein lies the secret of a successful game.

However, I would not have predicted this from my first impressions. Although they may feel differently next year, they like it now and are still trying to reach the Homing Slot.

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Gridder

A painter, indicated by a happy face, is moved around a square grid. When he boxes a given square, it is painted (indicated by changing color). At the same time, lethal chasers are after the painter. The painter—controlled by your joystick—must paint all the squares on the screen without getting caught by a chaser.

The next grid appears when the previous one is painted; there are 256 different grids (screens) in all. The score, including current high, is shown at the screen

bottom.

A few complications are offered. You may create holes in the grid which neither the painter nor the chaser can cross. This stops the chaser for only a short time, however. The chasers ordinarily cannot see through obstacles, but at higher screens the obstacles are transparent, which increases the challenge.

You get three extra painters in addition to the unused ones when a grid is completely painted. Up to nine painters are

allowed at one time.

My youngest son reacted negatively to this game. He feels that there is not enough variety in spite of the 256 grids. In his words, "terminal boredom" set in long before the game became more difficult at the higher grids. Almost every other game was at least fun at first; not this one, he claims. Again, I would not have predicted this response from my first impression of the program.

For The Unexpanded VIC

Skramble and Gridder are offered on tape for the unexpanded VIC, and have the option of either

keyboard or joystick play. The front of each box has an artist's conception of the game (poetic license as usual), but the back has a small photograph of the actual screen. I applaud this last step and wish more software packaging was this honest.

The question remains: Why did my children like one program so much and not the other? Skramble! was fun for us and Gridder was not. Your experience

may be different.

The common thread of good games is true variety and challenge. They must hold your interest by offering sufficiently different situations. At the same

time, they must challenge even the best players so winning will not be routine.

If a game meets the twin requirements of variety and challenge for you, by all means buy it. As always, I recommend that prospective buyers first try games at a local store.

Skramble! Gridder MICRODIGITAL Distributed by: Tech2 Software P.O. Box 1110 Webster, NY 14580 (716) 872-0647 \$14.95 each on cassette \$19.95 each on disk

Easy Script: Word Processor For The 64 Shelby Neely

Easy Script, from Commodore, contains all of the standard word processing features: the ability to relocate or duplicate paragraphs, store files on disk or tape, and move easily around the screen using the cursor control keys. You can also jump to the top or bottom of the screen or your text, to the bottom of the file, to the next or previous word, or to any line, and to the next screen. In addition, you can pan in any direction.

Easy Script allows you to directly insert text while the rest of your document wraps around and realigns itself automatically. Likewise, you can delete characters, words, lines, and paragraphs. You can also erase words, characters, lines, or all of your file. Erase differs from Delete in that it leaves space on the screen

in place of the erased text.

Easy Script boasts another useful feature that is found in many, but not all, word processors. With only a few keystrokes, you can search for every occurrence of a word or phrase throughout your document and replace it with a different word or phrase.

It can also search through any linked files on the disk. Linked files are files with a special marker that tells the computer to connect them when you view or print them. Since any computer's memory limits the number of pages you can hold in one file, you may have to divide your school paper or your yearend report or your first novel into many different files or chapters. The ability to link those files can be very useful.

Special Features

The table of contents in the manual is eight pages. Contained within are a very large number of features. The major ones are:

- 1. decimal tabs that automatically align your columns of numbers.
- 2. soft hyphenation which lets the computer decide whether to hyphenate a word or not,
- 3. margin release which lets you temporarily override the margin setting,
- 4. conditional forced page which lets the computer decide if the remaining number of lines is too few to print on the current page,
- 5. automatic page numbering,
- 6. headings and footings, and
- 7. tab settings that are easy to set, easy to use, and easy to view; and can also be saved and recalled.

You can also change the color combinations of the screen, text, and border, include comment lines in your text that will appear on the screen but will not be printed, and easily change uppercase letters to lowercase and vice versa. You can specify the number of blank lines in the text without the space appearing on the screen. (This saves memory.)

You Get What You See

Easy Script offers a convenient feature which allows you to see what the printed document will look like. While the program is not 80-column compatible, it lets you scroll horizontally up to 240 columns on the screen. In the special View Mode, what you see is what you get. If you specify double spacing, you'll see it, and if you want the right margin justified, you'll

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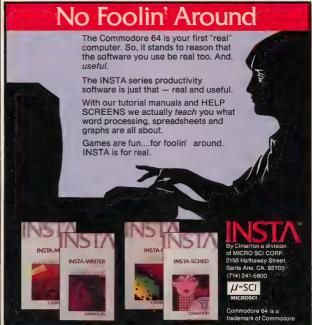
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see that, too, along with centered headings.

Many word processors require that you purchase a separate mailing list program if you wish to send a form letter to many different people, but Easy Script includes a mail-merge program. You type a list of names and addresses, create your form letter, and then sit back while the computer merges the two and prints your letters.

If you have a need for standardized forms, Easy Script can accommodate that, too. You can save several standard paragraphs as separate files and then insert them into your form letters or merge them all to create one

document.

Very Few Weaknesses

As with everything else, Easy Script isn't perfect. The manual is only fair. While it explains most features in detail and includes exercises and recaps at every step, it is sometimes difficult to understand, even for an experienced user. The only part of the manual that is really well organized is the Reference Section. You should read it first.

In addition, it is unfortunate that Easy Script does not include a Quick Reference Card. You can create your own, but many word processing programs supply them and they are quite useful. Since Easy Script is not menu-driven (another drawback), there are many commands to remember.

It is also disturbing to see words at the ends of lines cut in half in the Edit Mode. Most word processors wrap the entire word around to the next line if it will not fit. Easy Script does this in

the View Mode only. Unfortunately, the View Mode does not allow all the cursor movement and editing commands found in the Edit Mode. Preferably, these two modes should be combined. In the View Mode, you never know where you are, there is no page number indicator or even line or column indicator, and you have to learn a different set of cursor movement commands.

In spite of these weaknesses, Easy Script still rates near the top of the list of word processors for the Commodore 64. It's powerful, professional, and easy to use. And the price is reasonable.

Easy Script Commodore Business Machines, Inc. 1200 Wilson Drive West Chester, PA 19380 Disk \$49.95

Worms? For The 64

Gregg Keizer, Assistant Book Editor

Worm training? The idea sounds ridiculous at first. Images of riding and roping worms momentarily cross your mind.

No, Worms? isn't really a game about training worms, but that's part of the process. Elements of connect-the-dots are hidden in the game, but Worms? isn't a children's game, nor an arcade game that moves at lightning speed. This game is hard to pin down, for it fits in no convenient category. It's not "just like PacMan" or "close to Defender." Worms? is different.

Mathematical Worms

David Maynard, game designer and programmer of *Worms?*, first came up with the idea after reading a Martin Gardner column in *Scientific American*. The column discussed the patterns of idealized mathematical worms and it gave Maynard ideas. The result is *Worms?*

A one- to four-player game, Worms? moves slowly at first, picking up momentum as each worm becomes better trained. The colors, graphics, and sounds

are up to the usual high standards of Electronic Arts. But all this is secondary to the delight you find in just experiencing the game.

You're On Your Own

When you open the game package, you see a disk, a four-page instruction booklet, and a warning not to read the directions. That advice is well-taken.

After a rather long delay in waiting for the game to load, the screen shows the playing field, worm selections, and instructions on how to change the worm types. You have four worms and five worm types to choose from. Press the f5 key to select one of the four worms, the f3 key to change the worm type.

The four worms are colorcoded as green, red, blue, and purple. The worm types are:

- NEW. This is the worm type you'll normally select when you play. It's untrained, and you're the trainer.
- AUTO. Similar to the NEW worm, this one is trained by the computer to make intelligent moves.

- WILD. Another computertrained worm, it's programmed randomly before the game begins. Not as smart as the AUTO worm, it's easier to beat.
- SAME. The worm that played this color during the last game is used again. It's already trained.
- ----. The worm is dormant and doesn't play. Use this worm type to play with less than four players when you don't want the computer interfering.

The playing field, before you begin the game, is a screenful of dots. Each dot lies in the middle of its own territory, which extends to the six dots surrounding it.

Figure 1. Territories

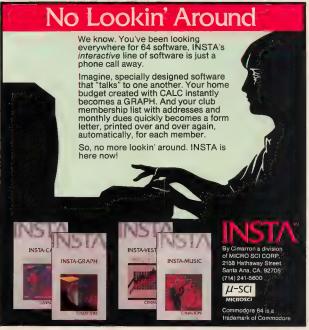


The object of the game is to capture as many territories as possible by drawing worm trails from dot to dot. You capture a territory and receive one point when you draw the last trail in the territory. To win, accumulate more points than anyone else. It sounds terribly simple when you first read it, but it's not as easy as it sounds. Your worm may draw five of the six possible lines to a dot, and then another player's worm may come along and claim the territory. Or your worm may be laying trails in a perfect pattern, only to run into another worm.

Worm Trainer

As you play, train your worm to make specific moves in specific situations. It leaves a trail of light behind as it moves, drawing the





lines from dot to dot. If you create a pattern that quickly draws lines and claims territories, you get points fast. If your worm's pattern is inefficient, it doesn't claim territories as quickly, and the other player's worms may capitalize on your work.

The space bar lets you choose the direction your worm moves in. Sometimes the directions are restricted because paths have already been filled in by your worm or other worms. When you're satisfied with the new direction, press any key to set the worm in motion and lay its trail.

The worm moves automatically once it recognizes a pattern in your training. It continues to move until it runs into an unknown situation. The worm then flashes and you are able to give it a new command. This process continues throughout the game. As you give more commands to the worm, you train it. It remembers all your previous directions and moves in that way as long as it recognizes the pattern. Training is a cumulative process. Eventually, your worm recognizes every situation, and you don't have to do anything but watch it move around the screen.

There are dangers to your worm, however. If two or more worms try to move to the same dot at the same time, they collide and die. You hear a nasty sound and see a small flash as your worm expires. Your worm dies if it cannot move from its present dot as well. This usually happens only near the end of the game when the screen is filled with trails and your worm's trapped.

Patterns And More Patterns

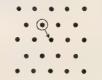
Creating a good pattern is one of the keys to the game. You'll find yourself training your worm to make all kinds of patterns, from girderlike constructions to zigzags to complex hexagon clusters. Many times, you'd like to duplicate a pattern you used in a previous game, but you can't because another worm is in the way. Each game is different from the last. You have to adapt to the situation.

It can be frustrating, especially when other players interfere with your worm's training, but that's part of the joy of *Worms*². It's not all skill, however. Luck plays a part in the game. Imagining what your worm will do is almost impossible at times. Sometimes the only thing you can do is train your worm and see how it all works out. If you're lucky and the other player's worms happen to create patterns that yours can exploit, so much the better.

It's difficult to visualize how a worm is trained, and how patterns are created by just reading about it. Seeing is everything here.

You're starting to train your worm, and want to create a pattern. How do you do it?

Figure 2. First Move



Your worm has six directions

to choose from. You decide to move it southeast and press the space bar until that direction is indicated. The worm moves to the dot below and to the right. Now it wants another command, for it doesn't recognize the pattern of a trail leading from the northwest.

Figure 3. Second Move



You tell the worm to move northeast. Anytime your worm sees the pattern of a trail to the southeast, with five directions open, it will now move up and to the right—all the time.

Figure 4. Third Move



Now your worm moves west, closing in the triangle. You still haven't earned any points, however, since there is no dot with all six trails drawn to it. From now on, when your worm starts out on a dot which has one trail to the southwest (created in the second move), it will want to move to the west.

Your pattern is just beginning. As you continue to train your worm, the pattern will emerge. If you've trained your worm well, it will continue the

same pattern, over and over, until it either fills the screen or cannot move further, in which case it dies. Of course, playing with only one worm on the screen is considerably different than when there are four complex patterns developing from four worms.

Other Options

There are several interesting options also included in Worms? You can freeze the game's action at any time, turn off the grid's dots, flash claimed territories throughout the game, and even save and load previously trained worms. Changing saved worms is also easy to do. These options are useful if you want to analyze a particular worm's pattern to see how to improve it, or to stop in the middle of a game and resume it later.

Unique And Interesting

Worms? is one of the most fascinating games I've played in a long time. It's so different from anything else that it quickly captivated me. Worms? tournaments became popular among the staff of COMPUTE!. We soon had our favorite patterns and worms, from girders to vast encircling patterns that became apparent only after half the screen was filled.

The game is hard to master. It's easy to play, but seems almost impossible to play well time after time. There are just too many factors over which you have no control such as the other player's worms and peculiar patterns you may have inadvertently created. You can't really become an expert



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Train your worms well and you will capture more territory.

at this game in the same sense as you can with arcade games like PacMan or Robotron, where you practice the same system of movement and fire over and over. That's not to say this detracts from Worms?. Instead, I think it's one of the reasons we play the game so frequently. A novice can play and have an excellent chance of winning, even with only the briefest explanation of how the game works. Each game is different from the last, so even the most experienced players enjoy playing game after game.

Worms? is as much fun to watch as it is to play, and when your worm dies, you may stay in front of the screen just to see how it all turns out. At game's end, when the different patterns are revealed, along with the point totals, there will be oohs and ahs at the geometric precision or random inefficiencies of each worm.

Worms? is a strange game in a lot of ways. Even though it consists of lines and dots, you can be easily drawn into the game's world. Some arcade games do this with cute characters and elaborate animation. Neither of these is used in Worms? Yet you do fall into the worm's mentality quickly, thinking about how to train your worm faster, or in better pat-

terns. Sometimes the planning, such as it is, pays off; other times it doesn't because another player's worm interferes or crashes into yours.

Don't read the directions that come with the game. You probably won't understand them anyway. It's not a matter of clarity, but one of visualization. Worms? is almost impossible to imagine without seeing it on the

screen and experiencing the game. Even when you've played the game for a time, reading the directions doesn't seem to help. There are just too many possibilities to explore. But you'll have fun trying.

Worms? Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Drive San Mateo, CA 94403 \$40

IFR (Flight Simulator) For The VIC-20 David Florence, Programming Assistant

You are on the runway ready for takeoff. Throttle full, you begin to accelerate. Airspeed is rising—20, 30, 45, 53. You pull back on the stick and begin your ascent. You retract your landing gear. Heading 000-north, you are on your way. Now you are Charles Lindberg or Amelia Earhart.

You have entered the world of flight—a domain of mountain ranges, high and low altitude forests, canyon passes, and thin landing strips.

Academy Software's IFR (Flight Simulator), written by Ron Wanttaja, joins a long list of other flight simulators for various computers. But, it stands apart in several ways.

First, it is written for the VIC-20. (A Commodore 64 version is also available.) Second, the instrument panel displays readings in digital form. This makes it easier to understand the status of your flight. Third, you can choose from ten levels of skill and turbulence. This adds to the challenge and enjoyment of test flights.

Getting Airborne

When you begin, you are prompted for a choice of skill level and air turbulence factor. It may be wise to set these at zero until you earn your wings.

The program contains a useful editor with which you can set your flight conditions. When you are prompted to press T for takeoff, you can press E instead, for the editor. Should you choose this, you can customize the flight conditions of altitude, north and west coordinates, airspeed, throttle, fuel, and heading.

Use the map to determine where you would like to be, and remember to set your airspeed above the stall speed or your flight will be a short one. The editor is more useful as you learn to control the aircraft.

To take your first flight, you need to increase throttle, (labeled T on the lower left of the screen) to full by pressing the f1 key until the indicator is fully lit. When your airspeed reaches about 50, gently pull back on the joystick to start your climb.

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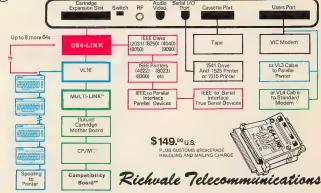
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When your altitude is above 80, you can pull up your landing gear by pressing G.

As the airspeed reaches about 105, pull back on the joystick a little more to level your speed. Your altitude starts to increase at a faster rate, and your north coordinates are increasing rapidly while your west coordinates are relatively stable.

Begin a turn to the west, heading 270 (the compass is in the top center of the display), by moving the joystick to the left. Make the turn before your north coordinates reach 75, or you will crash into a mountain cliff (unless your altitude is above 600 feet). When you make your turn, the artificial horizon (middle center of the display) and your turn and bank coordinator (middle left of the display) reflect your turn to the west.

Don't turn too sharply. As your heading reaches 270, level off your turn by easing the joystick back to the right and getting even with the horizon. You have now made it into the sky with success.

An excellent feature of the program is the sound, the roar of your engine. If you are not yet an ace you hear other sounds like the screeching of a landing with gear up, and the fearful crash. These sounds do a good job of enhancing the realism of the simulation.

Using The Map

Included with the software is a map, which is based on two coordinates, north and west. Both start at 0 and end at 250. To get your position, check the INS (Inertial Navigation System) readout at the bottom of the dis-



Flying through the mountain pass in IFR Flight Simulator.

play panel. Trace up the map's vertical axis until you reach the north value, then trace horizontally until you reach your west value. Where the two meet is your location on the map. Each unit on the INS readout is the equivalent of one-tenth of a mile.

There are four airports, only two of which have fuel and repair. There are different altitudes and terrains, a mountain range and forests, as well as high and low passes through the mountains. The aircraft flies at any heading between 000 and 359. Compass headings are 000-north, 090-east, 180-south, and 270-west.

Precision Landings

Airports 1 and 2 have installed the ILS (Instrument Landing System) for precision landings. As you approach these airports, you see on the ILS instrument (center of display) two bars, one horizontal and one vertical. The horizontal bar is the *glidescope*. It shows the vertical position of the aircraft in relation to the runway. Fly towards the glidescope to make precision landings.

The vertical bar is the

localizer. It shows the position of the aircraft relative to the center of the runway. There are front course and back course localizers. Fly towards the bar on the front course and away from the bar on the back course. Below the ILS instrument there are three indicators labeled O, M, and I, for outer, middle, and inner markers. They light at miles 3, 2, and 1 from the airports, respectively. These enable you to make very precise landings.

Helpful Hints

There are some things, not immediately apparent, that will help you make successful flights.

When taking off, be sure to keep your airspeed above the stall speed. Stall speed with flaps up is about 56 mph. If you hear a tone shortly after takeoff, it means that you are going up too fast for your airspeed, so bring the nose down a bit by pushing forward on the joystick.

Your landing gear is delicately balanced so it may not function normally if you are rapidly losing airspeed or altitude. Be sure to get the gear up and down while your indicators are relatively constant. A good time for gear up is just after leaving the ground, and a good time for gear down is just after making your turn towards the runway.

Fly the aircraft so that one of your coordinates is constant. This is difficult to do. You'll find that "crabbing," or flying a little to the left or right of your desired heading, helps immeasurably.

When flying at high altitudes, be sure to remember that a lot of fuel was burned to get that high. You may make it to the desired altitude, but you could run out of fuel before you are able to get back down.

On the other hand, the aircraft needs limited fuel to make a descent, so if you have used a lot getting up, cut back the throttle to 0 or "dead stick" for vour descent.

Should you run out of fuel, remember that it is still possible to land the aircraft. Also, if you are low on fuel, you may find it preferable to make a safe landing somewhere in the fields rather than waste what little fuel you have trying in vain to reach an airport. Fueled landings are more easily made than dead stick landings.

Land from the east and make a swift turn to the south after takeoff at Airport 4.

Use the nosewheel steering to get back on the runways should you run off. You won't need very much speed to taxi, so keep it slow, around 6 or 7 mph.

Your brakes work better if your throttle is at 0.

IFR (Flight Simulator) has a quality of realism which sets it apart from others of its kind, even those I have tested at a flight school. The controls in this program respond very much like actual aircraft controls. They are not overly sensitive, but give you what you ask for, even if it is flying right into a cliff.

This program does not serve as a substitute for real training, but it does familiarize you with some basic flight terminology and theory, and it's tremendous fun.

IFR (Flight Simulator) Academy Software P.O. Box 6277 San Rafael, CA 94303 VIC-20 cartridge \$39.95 Commodore 64 tape or disk \$29.95



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for families

New Standards In Home Learning

Part 2

Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

Now that computers are going into the schools in record numbers, we are finally realizing that we have gone about things all wrong.

Before computers arrived in the schools, we

should have laid some groundwork.

Parents need to be briefed. Teachers need to be trained. Schools need some way to purchase software, course materials, books, and magazines. Teachers need some guidelines for purchasing new computers, new software, new computer equipment and materials. Standards and procedures for product review and evaluation need to be agreed on.

Children need to be consulted.

Parent Training

The situation at home is even worse.

Computers are popping up by the millions at home. Parents who don't know anything about computers are running out and buying software, materials, and equipment based on dealer recommendations, the pictures on the software packages, and occasional reviews and recommendations they see in magazines and on television.

I think most parents are anxious and bewildered about computers. But they are also incredibly curious about what can be done. "How can my kids use this computer?" they are asking. "How can my kids use this computer to be happy and successful?" "What can my kids learn on this computer?" "How can my kids learn?" "How can this computer help my kids at home?" "How can the them in their schoolwork, and prepare them for growing up?"

In school, people are finally realizing that teachers need in-service training in order to integrate computers fully into the schools.

And if teachers are getting training, why not

parents

Courses should be set up for parents to attend. The courses should be jointly created by teachers, computer vendors, parents, and children. The courses should concentrate on training parents on how to use computers as home-learning tools.

Learning at *home* should be emphasized. Parents should not be taught to copy what teachers are doing at school. The situation is different at home. Parents should be given the information and skills they need to cope with the problems they face at home.

A parent-training curriculum might include the following areas:

- Which computers best lend themselves to home learning?
- What are the best home-learning programs?
- Which new kinds of computer equipment can help home learning—like touch pads, light pens, speech synthesizers, and keyboard overlays?
- What materials should come with software to help guide parents and to supplement computer learning?
- What are some basic guidelines to help parents evaluate home-learning software and materials?



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- Which publications, catalogs, etc., bring the best new equipment, software, and materials to parents' attention?
- What techniques should parents use to actually shop for and purchase home-learning materials?
- What are the best local stores—in terms of service, hand holding, training, and dealer support? What are the stores with the nicest, gentlest salespeople—people who like and understand children and who know how to talk in English?
- How can parents set up "user groups" of fellow parents who are interested in teaching preschoolers, elementary-age children, or secondary-age children, or handicapped or learning-disabled children, or children who need help in science, social studies, language arts, math, reading, or writing, or kids who are talented or gifted?

Learning By Surprise

Thanks to the computer, learning at home will soon be as important as learning at school. But it can't replace school. Nor should it try.

Computer learning at home should reinforce, complement, and supplement classroom-based education. Parents and teachers should work closely together to make sure that the mix of home and school learning is the most efficient mix possible and in the best interest of their children. Coordination is crucial.

The debate on home learning using computers has just begun. Most of the important subjects haven't even been covered—or discovered.

Education at school can receive important, surprising boosts from home computers. For example, let's say a child is having trouble with social studies at school. The child has the aptitude for the subject but is utterly bored by the material. Boredom and lack of interest are reflected in the child's grades and behavior in the classroom.

The parents could strap the child to a desk every night and require doing extra lessons and more time studying the boring textbook. Or they could purchase some of the new "social studies simulations" software. The software might turn the child into a cartographer to map out a newly discovered continent, or a population planner, or an advisor to President Lincoln during the Civil War.

The most important thing the software could do for the child is *bring the subject to life*. It could awaken the child's interest and bring an excitement to the subject which could transform the child's whole attitude and performance in the classroom.

Sharing Your Experiences

In upcoming columns I hope to explore some of the new dimensions of computer learning that take us by surprise.

Also, I'd like to hear from you. If you or your children have learned from the computer in some novel, unexpected way, please share your experience with me. Write:

Fred D'Ignazio 2117 Carter Road, SW Roanoke, VA 24015

To demonstrate that there are new, unexplored dimensions of computer learning, I am gathering stories and experiences for future publication in my various columns. I would love to hear from you!

Learning As Entertainment

Before you write me, I'd like you to think about something else, too. Then maybe you'll share your thoughts with me.

I think that computer learning at home may soon cease to be called "learning." Instead, we might end up putting it under the category of entertainment.

Think about it. The words *education* and *learning*, for many adults and children, have a negative connotation. For them, the experience of learning is associated with pain, embarrassment, tedium, and boredom.

Computer learning often isn't any different. But it can be.

Computer learning can be made so pleasurable, so joyous, and so rewarding that it may slip unnoticed into the category of "entertainment." It may become a new form of entertainment that feels good to a person at the same time it benefits and changes him or her in a substantial way.

If home-learning programs are designed with enough imagination, subtlety, and respect for people, they may soon become more popular than videogames were in their heyday. Families will gather around the computer, like an "electronic hearth." Instead of watching TV, they will spend many active, enjoyable hours together every evening learning new things on their computer.

And they won't think of it as work, learning, or education. They will think of it as entertainment.

Learning As Expression

In one of my recent columns ("The New King Of The Mountain" in the February GAZETTE) I showed examples of how computers can boost a person's abilities in art. The person in my article was my four-year-old son Eric, and I wrote about the amazing things he was able to do using the *KoalaPainter* art program and the KoalaPad touch tablet.

Computers can open new doors into areas of

self-expression we never knew existed.

New programs like Music Construction Set, Micro Illustrator, MusiCalc, Delta Music, Fun Writer, and Word Vision, allow us to express ourselves in colors, shapes, and designs, in words, and in music.

And we can start creating the moment we sit

down at the computer!

Gone are the hours of manual-reading just to learn how to use the computer. Gone are the additional hours needed to master the technical complexities of drawing, sight-reading musical scores, composing, or typing on a standard typewriter.

With the right software, the computer can act as a booster and an amplifier for our skills and can enable us to directly tap our imagination and produce new creations in various media.

Most of us, by the time we become adults, walk around with a little "editor" inside our heads. Whenever we do anything the editor reminds us that we are either good or bad at that thing. It tells us whether we are knowledgeable or ignorant, skilled or unskilled. It assesses our past efforts and predicts whether our performance will be graceful or awkward, and whether the results will be elegant or ugly.

We pay close attention to our editor. Listening to the editor keeps us from making fools of ourselves in new situations. For example, by the time we are adults, if we haven't become accomplished musicians, writers, or artists, we shy away from these areas. We do not casually sit down with guitars, typewriters, or paintbrushes. We know how bad we'd look, and the kind of trash we'd produce. We know because our editor tells us.

But now we have a way of disabling that editor and, simultaneously, of being able to produce works of art that are beautiful and personally satisfying. We can do all this by using new kinds of computer tools.

Just The Beginning

But expressing ourselves is just the beginning. These programs should also act as a stimulus to get people learning more about the discipline of music, the discipline of art, and the discipline of writing

New programs should pick up where these programs leave off. They should be more than "builder kits" and "construction sets." They should challenge us to a higher level of achievement in each of these disciplines, while rewarding us with beautiful creations along the way.

And why do we have to have construction sets for the arts?

Why don't we see mathematics construction sets, physics construction sets, chemistry construction sets, and biology construction sets?

How would you like to build a budding rose,

design a working star, or construct an erupting volcano? How would you like to create a working model of the human heart? Or construct a gene, a DNA molecule, a bacterium, or a one-celled amoeba then bring it to life?

The delight and thrill you'd feel wouldn't come just from the intellectual experience of building a computer model of a heart, an amoeba, or a volcano. It would come from creating a beautiful, emotionally satisfying work of art—like creating a pretty picture or a moving piece of music.

The computer's greatest value as a learning tool comes when it mixes process and product, when it blends the technical and scientific with the artistic, and when it frees us of inhibitions and taps our imagination, yet still challenges us to acquire more skill and do better.

Learning by surprise, learning through entertainment, and learning by expression are some of the ways computers can help people learn. They are ingredients for profound and permanent learning. These ingredients and many more, as yet undiscovered, should be present when we use computers to learn at home. They should be included in new standards for computer-based home learning.

My thanks to the many industry watchers

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Therapy



Steven Rubio

It'll never replace Freud, but "Therapy" may just cure your blues. For the expanded VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

"Eliza," the computer psychotherapist, is probably the most famous of all programs dealing with artificial intelligence. Written in LISP by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966, Eliza has run on computers of all sizes and types, including home computer programmed in BASIC, in the ensuing years.

There is something fascinating about carrying on a seemingly reasonable conversation with a machine. I still remember the thrill when I first learned my VIC could ask me a question (what is your name?) and remember the answer. This thrill is what prompted me to write "Therapy."

A Smarter Therapist

Why another version of Eliza? Mainly because when written in BASIC, Eliza is extremely slow, taking as much as ten seconds to respond to your comments. It seemed to me that for a therapist,

Eliza was a bit stand-offish; and rather dumb, besides.

The problem in BASIC is that Eliza tries for too much. Searches of fifty keywords and a hundred responses slow Eliza down; and in its attempt to give meaningful comments to all the user's statements, it consumes a lot of time for only occasional, if spectacular, success. The off-the-wall pronouncements of Eliza often elicit laughter and vexation.

This is all right, since Weizenbaum never intended the program to substitute for actual therapy. But when showing off your computer to friends at your next get-together, it might be fun to have a program to demonstrate your machine's "intelligence."

Program 1 is Therapy for the 64. Program 2 is the VIC version, which requires memory expansion. Any amount of expansion (3K, 8K, etc.) will work.

I would be glad to hear from any of you regarding this program, or any similar ones you may have written. I can be reached on Compu-Serve, user ID #74105,1477.

See program listings on page 163.

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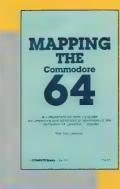
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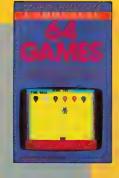
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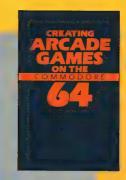
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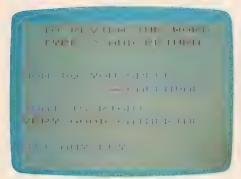
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Spelling Critter

Bob Nickel



The "critter" does his thing when the word is spelled correctly (VIC version).



In this 64 version, a correct spelling is given.

This spelling program lets your child choose the words in the quiz, and features an animated critter which keeps track of right and wrong answers. For the VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

One of the great uses for the home computer is education, and a wide variety of educational programs are available for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. The only exception is spelling programs. If you have ever tried to put your kids' spelling list into someone else's program, then you know what I mean.

This is the magic of "Spelling Critter." The program actually asks you what words are to be used. This way the kids will be more likely to use it on their own.

There are three main parts to the program. Line 50 sets up an array to store the words. Lines 5000–5300 input the words with a FOR–NEXT loop. Lines 100–120 get the words back, one at a time, with another loop.

A Random Quiz

If you want the words to come up in a random pattern, the following changes should be made. All the words may not be displayed, however.

100 B=INT(RND(1)*N)+1

110 Z=Z+1

47Ø IFZ=N THEN 5ØØ

480 GOTO100

The critter is built in lines 20–32. There are actually three parts to the critter, one tail and two heads. You will not see one of the heads, but it is needed for the chomping effect. This is all done with a programmable character routine, which is extremely easy on the VIC. The *Programmer's Reference Guide* goes into this in depth (pp. 82–88).

Animation Subroutines

There are two subroutines for the animation. Lines 7000–7080 move the critter for a correct answer while lines 8000–8080 are the animation for a wrong answer. Lines 100–160 display for one second, which is enough time to read the word, but not long enough to memorize it.

The rest of the program should be selfexplanatory. The program will accept up to 50 words. Each word can be up to ten letters long without exhausting the memory of the unexpanded VIC.

Try the critter on your kids. It fills an important spot in educational programming and can be downright fun.

See program listings on page 167. @

G-64, V/G-24

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Shape Match

Michael Reich

Do you have a preschooler who demands time on the computer, but can't handle complicated software? "Shape Match" teaches pattern recognition, and it's easy to use. For the 64 and expanded (8K+) VIC.

In Shape Match, a child has to match the shape on the screen with one of four other shapes. It's a good idea for an adult to sit with the child while the game is running, to provide suggestions (and praise when the answer is right).

A simple idea can lead to complications,

however.

A young child is not capable of handling a joystick or moving a cursor around the screen with keyboard controls. And yet there must be a way for the child to indicate his or her choice.

The answer is to have the program point to the different answers. The child presses a key to make a guess. Lines 600–687 move the colored box from answer to answer and periodically go to the subroutine at 700 to see if a key has been pressed.

Another difficulty is how to figure out whether the child is right or wrong. Of the four possible answers, only one is correct. How does

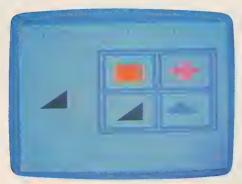
the computer know which one was picked? The solution is an array (lines 60 and 70). The computer checks which box is lit, compares it to the array, and decides if it is the right answer.

Shape Match was written for the Commodore 64, although it will run on a VIC-20 with 8K or more of memory expansion.

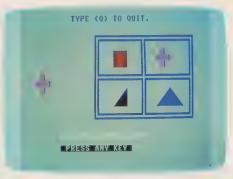
For those who might want to add music or other features, here is a breakdown of the program:

Lines	
50-57	Determine if the program is being run on a VIC or 64, DIMension array CL, select screen & border colors
60-70	Initialize array
200	Prints four boxes
340-375	Print a shape in each box
380-385	Use random variable K (from line 310) to pick a shape for the match. Variable KK holds the last K value to prevent consecutive repeats.
600687	Move cursor through each box
700-880	Check for response and evaluate answer
1000-1095	
1170	Subroutine to locate correct screen location for all printing
2000-2330	Print statements for four shapes
3000-3200	Instructions

See program listing on page 180.



The program cycles through the patterns waiting for the child's guess (VIC version).



A correct answer is given in the 64 version.

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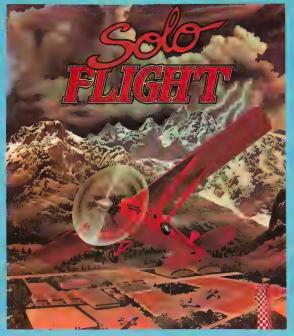
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DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED.



Word Scramble

Mike Salman

Match wits with an opponent in this game as you play against time. For two or more players, VIC and 64 versions are included.

"Word Scramble" is written for two players, but you can make up teams and enter the names of the team captains as the two players. The computer first asks you for the names of the players. It then instructs player one to enter a common word (maximum ten letters).

A Three-Minute Puzzle

When the word has been scrambled, player two presses the space bar to see the scrambled letters. The player has three minutes to discover the word.

At the top of the screen, a display of the elapsed time appears, followed by the scrambled word. Below the scrambled word, a bar appears, on which you type the first letter of the word. If you type the wrong letter you hear a buzz. Type the right one and you hear a beep; the letter then appears on the screen.

A Ten-Point Penalty

If you find the word within the allotted time and have made no wrong guesses, you are awarded fifty points. For every wrong guess that you make, you lose ten points. A scoreboard is displayed every second turn so you'll know when both players have played an equal number of rounds.

See program listings on page 170.

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THE BEGINNER'S CORNER

C. REGENA

Planning A Game Program

This month, let's explore a step by step procedure to write a game. To keep it simple, yet worthwhile, we'll create "Tic-Tac-Toe." It's easy to understand, and everyone knows the game, but programming

it involves graphics, logic, and strategy.

I started out with the graphics. Tic-Tac-Toe is graphically simple, an X marker, an O marker, and four straight lines. On the Commodore 64, I let the X and O markers each take up a pattern 5 characters x 5 characters, so the basic game grid needed spaces 7 x 7. On the VIC, we have larger characters and fewer characters per line, so I chose X and O markers 4 x 4, and the grid needed 6 x 6 spaces.

Creating The Grid

The grid lines are made up of solid blocks one character wide (the reverse space). You can either PRINT the grid or use a series of POKEs to place the colored squares on the screen. I chose to use the POKE method. First the screen is cleared and a random color chosen for the grid, in line 790 of the 64 version (line 38 in the VIC version). The random color on the 64 can be one of 14 colors, but not black or white. (You couldn't see a white grid, and I didn't like black.) On the VIC there can be six colors, but not black or white.

The grid is drawn in lines 800–870 (39–40 in the VIC version). In the 64 version, the variable A is previously defined as 160, the screen code for a reverse space, or a solid block of color. To draw on the screen, you need to POKE a screen location with 160, then POKE the corresponding color location with the color. The variable C relates the screen memory location to the color memory location. Lines 880–890 (VIC line 41) place numbers in the positions to be chosen as plays are made.

The X and O markers are drawn in subroutines at the beginning of the program, lines 120–280 (VIC 2–7). The nine coordinate positions for the markers to be drawn are READ in as S(I) in lines 590–610 (VIC 28–29). The graphics are now complete.

Next I programmed the player moves. The squares are numbered so the player just presses a number from 1 to 9. I like to avoid INPUT if at all possible. In this case only one key press is necessary, so we can use GET. You could also use PEEK, but

GET is easier to understand. GET E\$ gets the key pressed, and we need to make sure the key is one of the numbers from 1 to 9. All other keys are ignored.

Plotting The Move

VAL converts the string E\$ to a VALue, the number E. P(E) is the value in that position on the grid—3 for an X, 1 for an O, and 0 if there is no marker in that position. If there is already a marker on the position chosen, the player must choose again. If the square is available, P(E) is set to 3 or 1, S(E) is the coordinate of the position, and the appropriate marker is drawn. This process is in lines 980–1000 (VIC 47–49).

Next it's the computer's move. For the beginner level I just let the computer randomly choose any one of the available spots, lines 930–950 (VIC 44-45).

Since the value of N or X changes between moves and can be either 1 or 3, the relative formula is N = ABS(N-4), line 540 (VIC 27).

Is The Game Over?

After each marker is placed, the computer checks to see if the game is over. First the rows are checked to see if there are three X's or O's in a row, lines 360–400 (VIC 12–16). Next the columns are checked to see if there are three the same in a column, lines 410–450 (VIC 17–21). Next, diagonal wins are checked, lines 460–480 (VIC 22–24). If there isn't a win, all spaces are checked. If all spaces are filled, it is a tie game. If there are empty spots, the game continues, lines 490–530 (VIC 25–27).

If there is a winner, the program branches to lines 1540–1700 (VIC 89–97), to congratulate the winner and play a tune made up of random notes. The program then offers the option to try again and branches appropriately. Lines 570 and 640 (line 31 of the VIC version) set variables for playing the music and the prompter beep, and the subroutine in lines 290–330 (VIC 8–9) plays the tone and delays.

The game could be complete now, but it wouldn't be very challenging because the com-

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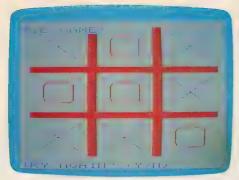




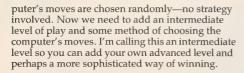




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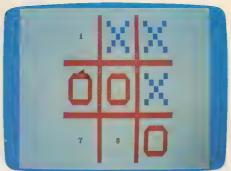
The computer's intermediate level of play is in lines 1030–1530 (VIC 51–88). The strategy I used was first to get the center spot if it is available, line 1060 (VIC 52). On later turns, if the computer has the center spot, it checks for possibly winning by filling the two diagonals.

The columns are checked in lines 1130–1200 (VIC 58–63). If an opposing marker is in the column, the column is ignored. If there isn't an opposing marker, there is a check to see if two of the computer's markers are in the column. If so, a marker is placed in the remaining spot to win. The rows are checked similarly in lines 1210–1280 (VIC 64–69).

If the computer doesn't spot a winning possibility, it will then check to prevent the opponent's winning. If there are two of the opponent's markers in any column, row, or diagonal, the computer will block the win, lines 1290–1490 (VIC 70–87).

If the computer does not spot a column, row, or diagonal with two like markers in it, the computer just chooses a place at random.

You can probably follow the logic in the 64 version, but I had to take out the REMarks to save memory in the VIC version. In the IF-THEN statements, P(K) will contain the value of the marker in a particular position, number K, where K is one of the nine positions. P(K) can be 0 if no marker is there, or 3 or 1 if a marker is there. After THEN you can set E to the position chosen, then GOTO a different line.



Standard characters make a clear display (64 version).

CLR Or Crash

I used the command CLR if the option to play again is chosen. This command clears the memory of all variables and unsatisfied FOR-NEXT loops and GOSUB-RETURNS. Without CLR, after several games I would get an OUT OF MEMORY message, which can be caused by too many nested FOR-NEXT loops or too many GOSUBs in effect. Notice that the IF statements transfer control out of FOR-NEXT loops and out of subroutines.

The last step of programming was to add the title and instructions at the beginning of the game. I usually PRINT the title and instructions as I am defining variables for the program. The title and instructions are in lines 560–690 (VIC 28–31). The options of markers and level of game are in lines 700–780 (VIC 32–37).

The program isn't complete until you test it. Game programs usually involve quite a bit of testing. You need to check all types of player input—right choices, wrong choices, other keys. In this particular game I had to check the player choosing first move or second move and beginner level or intermediate level (all combinations). I also checked the player winning, the computer winning, and a tie game. The supreme test is to have someone else try the game for you.

If you are typing in the VIC version of this game, be sure to leave out all unnecessary spaces. Notice that the lines are numbered by ones to conserve memory.

If you wish to save typing effort, you may obtain a copy of Tic-Tac-Toe by sending \$3, a blank cassette or disk, and a stamped, self-addressed mailer to:

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See program listings on page 171.

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Let's start out this month with a look at a great game: Blue Max.

Maybe you've played Zaxxon. Your ship scrolls through a 3-D playfield as you bomb planes, silos, and enemy aircraft. You can move up or down in space as well. And to help you gauge your perspective, your ship even has a little shadow.

Blue Max has a similar concept, but instead of a spaceship, you're flying a World War I biplane. As you fly over scrolling enemy territory, you can bomb, strafe, shoot down enemy planes, even land and take off from a runway. Blue Max has far more depth than Zaxxon. It's one of those few good games that have successfully combined strategy with arcade play.

Takeoff

When you start the game, you taxi your plane to the end of the runway. When your speed reaches 100 mph, push up on the joystick to take off. If you haven't gained enough speed, though, your plane will stall and crash.

You can control your plane in two ways. In one mode, you push up on the stick to go up and pull back to go down. This is opposite of actual airplane joystick controls. (Yes, "joystick" is an aviation term, too.) There is another mode that behaves in a standard way—pull back to climb, push forward to descend. You can also choose various skill levels, and whether or not to obey the law of gravity. If you turn on the gravity, your plane will gradually descend if you let go of the joystick. With no gravity, your plane more or less hovers as it flies.

There's a lot of detail here. The scrolling playfield is colorful and full of targets like buildings, bridges, cars, boats, tanks, guns, runways, even the enemy city. To bomb, you pull back on your stick while you press the fire button. To strafe, you go to a low altitude (the command window turns red) and press fire.

There are many status indicators to keep an eye on, just as in real flying: speed, fuel, altitude, and damage. The status window at the bottom of the screen keeps you informed. It normally has a black background color, but will turn red if you fly low, yellow if you're too low (impending crash) and blue if you're at the same altitude as an enemy

plane (ripe for the picking).

Periodically, a big letter P announces that an enemy plane is in the area. You align yourself with it and press fire as you try to hit it with your guns. Be careful not to crash into the plane or the game's over. You only get one "life." W tells you that a strong wind is blowing, and L signals a friendly runway. Smaller letters also light up to warn you of damage to the guns, bombs, your maneuverability, or the fuel tank. If you have damaged something, it will work intermittently, if at all. The only way to make repairs is to land at a friendly runway.

When L shows up, begin your approach. Landing is quite difficult—you'll probably crash the first time you try it. Come in low and try to land at the start of the runway. Your speed will drop radically, then you will roll to a stop. Fuel tanks are filled and any damage is repaired. You

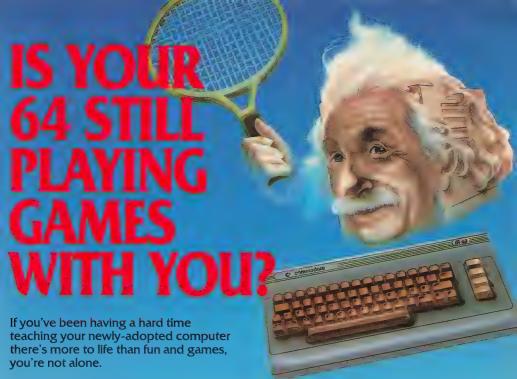
then make another takeoff.

Be sure to give yourself plenty of runway, though, or you'll crash into the trees. And if you run out of fuel, you'll have to glide until you crash

(most likely) or luck onto a runway.

The point of the game, besides the fun of being airborne, is to shoot enough targets so that you can advance to the enemy city. At the city, you have to bomb a statue. If you can do this, you'll be awarded the Blue Max medal. Otherwise, you'll have to be satisfied with rankings like "Runway Sweeper, Class One."

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Apple Emulator For The 64?

We've heard the claims before about a device that lets you run Apple programs on your 64, but it's always been a pipe dream. Your 64 can easily match any Apple graphics, but the screen storage, ROM routines, graphics calls, beep sound, disk format, and joystick interfaces are totally incompatible. The goal of an Apple emulator is to let you just insert an Apple disk, turn the power on, and begin to use the software, whether it is a word processor, arcade game, or an accounting package.

The only way this is possible is to actually have an Apple. Sorry. The second best thing is to plug an Apple into your 64. That's right. A whole Apple on a single cartridge that would plug into your 64. You see, that's the only way to get true compatibility. You could make an Atari VCS, or even an old shoe run Apple programs with enough hardware. And whether you plug it into your 64 or a pair of penny loafers, it's still an Apple. And it can't be very cheap.

Given that it's theoretically possible, it should be available, right? Well, you can buy an Apple emulator. It's called the AP Modular Pak, and it's made by a Canadian company called Pioneer Software. You get an expansion box, with eight Apple expansion slots and four 64 expansion ports. A CPU card plugs into the box. It's the magic one—it makes the Apple software work on the 64. You also need an AP DOS card, which actually converts your 1541 drive into an Apple-compatible one (quite a feat!) The whole system is \$525. If we're able to obtain a review unit, we'll give you the details on how it works, and how well.

The price tag is a bit steep—let's face it, it's three times as much as most of you paid for your 64. But it does let you use your existing equipment and disk drive as a second computer. Even if you buy the AP Modular Pak, is there really some Apple software you want to run on your 64? 64 games are far superior to Apple games (sorry, Apple fans—maybe you can plug a 64 Pak into your computer one day). There's a great deal of software for the 64 that was engineered especially for your computer. All the major Apple programs are available in versions for the 64 anyway. But if you want to own both worlds, maybe the Pak's for you.

PCjr Vs. Commodore 64

Recently, I've been working with IBM's new PCjr, and have had a chance to compare it with other computers, including the 64. Both of them are home computers. Which is best? I knew you'd like that question. Of course, no one computer is "best," but some are more suitable than others for certain applications. (For games, the 64 wins hands down, though.) I really like both com-

puters. First, let's compare them on equal terms:

Commodore 64 with 64K, 1541 disk drive PCjr Entry Model, 64K, disk drive

Commodore 64 system price: about \$450 PCjr system price: \$1149

Other comparisons:

Graphics

 $64:\overline{3}20 \times 200$ (high resolution), 160×200 (medium resolution). 16 colors simultaneously in text mode. Upper- and lowercase, or a complete graphics character set. Sprites.

 $PCjr: 320 \times 200$ in as much as 16 colors simultaneously. 640×200 high resolution. 40 columns in text mode with 255 possible character attributes including independent foreground and background colors. 80-column capability (optional). Some graphics characters. Beautiful, sharp RGB color capability (but expensive). No sprites. Repeat: no sprites.

Sound

64: The one and only SID chip with three voices, 16-bit resolution, waveforms, ring modulation, synchronization, filtering, and more.

PCjr: A TI sound chip, just like the one in the TI-99/4A. IBM calls it a sound synthesizer. Ahem. Three voices with independent volume control with a 12-bit range. White noise.

Keyboard

64: 66 keys, typewriter style. Full travel, full size. Four function keys with eight states. Soft reset key. Cursor and editing keys.

PCjr: 62 keys. Some call them chiclets, but they're not that bad. The smaller than normal keys have full travel, and can accept overlays that can fully redefine the keyboard, so there's no lettering on the keycaps. Cursor and editing keys. Cold reset available from the keyboard. IBM calls its keyboard the Freeboard. There's a cordless infrared link between the keyboard and the system unit. No dedicated function keys, but ten keys can act as function keys. Can generate all IBM key codes.

Input/Output

64: Proprietary serial bus for disk drive, printers, and other Commodore devices. Expansion port with all bus signals (also acts as cartridge slot). Parallel user port with RS-232 capability. Two digital joystick ports which can also accept a light pen or four paddles. Audio/video port and built-in RF modulator for TV. Cassette port for Commodore tape drive. Up to four 1541 disk drives with 170K storage each, single-sided. CP/M capability. PCjr: Built in ports provide TV output (modulator extra), color monitor output, RGB output, two 64K cartridge slots, RS-232 serial, light pen, two analog joystick ports, cassette port for an audio



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As you can see, the 64 holds its own against Big Blue's entry home computer. You just can't compare them price-wise, though. Both initially and in the future, the 64 will save you hundreds of dollars—and you can still do the same things and enjoy some superior features. The 64 will be around awhile as the Volkswagen of home and personal computers—especially with such devoted and interested users.

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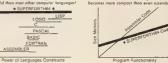
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Inside Random Numbers

Dan Carmichael, Assistant Editor

Are computer-generated random numbers truly random? Yes and no. This inside look at random numbers explores ways you can determine the random quality. A test program is included. For the VIC and 64.

Computers, if nothing else, are logical. But in certain programs, especially games, you'll want your computer to generate a random number. The RND command does this.

How random are those numbers? How can a computer pick a number out of thin air?

The VIC and 64 produce random numbers by taking a *seed* number, multiplying it by another number, adding yet another number, and scrambling the bytes. The result is not a truly random number, but it suffices for most applications.

The seed (and the random number) are stored in *floating point* format. In Commodore BASIC, five bytes are needed for each floating point number, even if the number is a single digit, like 1 or 2.

The BASIC RND command can generate random numbers in both the VIC-20 and the 64. In its simplest form the RND command generates a random number between zero and one (not including zero or one). To see how this is done, enter the following BASIC program:

10 PRINT RND(1): GOTO10

A Choice Of Arguments

Whenever you use RND, you must include a number in parentheses immediately after it. This number is called the *argument*. The number in the argument determines the seed value which is scrambled to create the random number. There are three ways of seeding the RND function—using a positive number, a negative number, or zero.

Using a positive number as the argument is by far the most common method of generating random numbers because it is the most reliable. When you use RND (1), the computer looks at memory locations 139–143 and uses the values there for the random seed. When it has finished, it puts new values into those slots. Any positive number can be used. The value does not matter, only the fact that the number is positive.

A negative argument will give you a predetermined result—a nonrandom number. To test this, try substituting RND(-1) or RND (-900) in the program above. The same number comes up every time. Because the results are predictable, negative numbers are used not to generate random numbers, but to put a certain value into the seed bytes at 139–143. If you use RND (-N) to set up the seed and then use RND(1), the series of numbers will always fall in the same order. This can be useful in debugging a program.

RND(0) checks the value in the system time clock and uses it for the seed. There are some problems with using it regularly, especially on the 64, but if you use it once at the beginning of a program, it can be a good way to (almost) randomly seed the random seed. Another method of randomizing, RND(–TI), is discussed later.

By adding a few options to the command, you can produce numbers of almost any size and range. Enter the following BASIC program.

10 PRINT INT((RND(1)*6)+1);: GOTO10

In this example we've produced random numbers between 1 and 6. This might be useful in a program that simulates the throwing of dice. We've also added something new—the INTeger command. Remove the three letters INT from the above example, and run the program again. As you can see, without the INTeger command you get numbers with up to nine significant decimal places.

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The INTeger command converts decimal numbers to whole numbers by dropping anything after the decimal point. Type this line and press RETURN:

PRINT INT(1.1)

The result is 1. This is the INTeger value of 1.1. One important fact to note about the INT command is that it does not round off. Type and enter:

PRINT INT(1.9)

As you can see, the INT value of 1.9 is also 1, not

2 as you might expect.

Always use INT with RND when you want whole numbers. This will be the case in most applications. After all, if you were writing a dice game, you wouldn't want to throw a 6.38340299.

The RND command is certainly not limited to a range of six numbers as in the above example. As a matter of fact, the range of possibilities is almost limitless. The most common RND format is this:

INT(RND(1)*range + base)

where range is how many numbers you wish to generate, and base is the lowest number of that range. For example, if you wanted to generate a range of numbers between 1 and 52 (for use in a card game), the command syntax would look like this:

INT(RND(1)*52+1)

INT(RND(1)*11+10) would generate random numbers between 10 and 20.

Randomizing Random Seeds

As mentioned above, the random seed is the origin of numbers produced when the BASIC RND command is used with a positive argument. The random numbers you use in your programs are extracted from the five seed bytes.

A common problem when working with random numbers is repeating patterns. Turn your computer off and then on, and enter this line:

FORA = 139TO143:PRINTA.PEEK(A):NEXT

This shows you the contents of the five random seeds. If you continue turning the computer off/on and entering this line a number of times, you'll notice something interesting. The random seed bytes always contain the same values after power up. As a matter of fact, the values you're probably getting are 128, 79, 199, 82, and 88.

The fact that the random seed is always initialized with the same values creates the possibility of repeated random number patterns. For example, turning on your computer, loading the same game, and playing it in the same sequence is likely to produce the same results. This isn't much fun in a game based on the luck of the draw.

The answer is to randomize your program. This can be done with one BASIC line. If you want your computer to produce truly random numbers without repeating patterns each time you play a game, staft with a different random seed each time it is run. This is done by initializing the random seed with the use of the system (computer) clock. Turn your computer off and on, and enter the following line:

X = RND(-TI):FORA = 139TO143:PRINTA;PEEK(A): NEXT

The command X=RND(-TI) is the key to producing a random seed that is varied each time the program is run. In effect, this BASIC statement gets values from the jiffy clock (TI), and POKEs them into the random seed. Because the clock changes every sixtieth of a second, the odds against repeating a random seed are great. Adding this line to the beginning of your BASIC program (before the RND statement is used) will create a different seed each time the program is run.

Testing Random Numbers

"Random Number Test" checks the RND command or the random seed, charts the results, and supplies a capsule analysis. It will show you what results to expect when using the RND command in a BASIC program or the random seed to generate random numbers within a machine language program.

For BASIC programmers, the program will test any range of numbers between 0 and 255. And machine language programmers have the option of testing any one of the five random seed

bytes.

Carefully enter the Random Number Test program. The DATA statements in lines 885 through 941 are for a machine language program, so they must be entered accurately. After entering and SAVEing the program to tape or disk, type RUN.

The first prompt asks if you want the seed randomized (seeded with the clock). Press R to randomize; otherwise, press RETURN. The next prompt asks what type of computer you have. If you have a VIC-20, enter V. Press RETURN for the 64.

The third prompt asks you to press either the f1 key to test the random seeds, or the f3 key to test the BASIC RND command.

If you choose f1 (test the random seeds), the next prompt asks which random seed byte you wish to test. The five keys (1–5) correspond to the five random seed bytes (139–143).

If you choose f3 (testing the BASIC RND command), the next prompt requests two numbers between 0 and 255. This is the range of random

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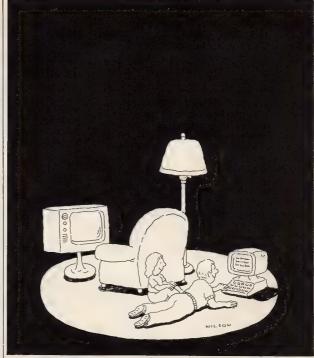
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numbers you want to test. Enter the two numbers separated by a comma, then press RETURN. For example, if you want to test the numbers between 1 and 6, enter 1,6 then press RETURN. The test range must include two or more numbers. Entering 1,1 or 123,123 would test only one number and is not a legal entry.

The program generates random numbers in the range you specify while in BASIC, then branches to the machine language program that does the tallying. Testing the RND command in this way demonstrates the randomness you can expect when you use RND in your BASIC programs.

After responding to the last prompt, the program begins running. The first stage of the program can be ended by pressing the f1 key. The program will also end if any one number is generated, or occurs more than 65,280 times.

After the first stage of the test program has ended, the analysis phase begins. A chart of numbers between 0 and 255 is displayed. The first column shows the numbers generated. The second column displays how many times this number occurred or was randomly generated. To continue stepping through the display pages one at a time, press RETURN.

Finally, you are asked if you wish for an analysis. Press Y for a short recap of the programs run. Press N to end the program with no analysis.

Here's a description of the totals displayed on the analysis page:

Total Numbers Hit — how many numbers received at least one hit. For example, this total would be 5 if you were testing the RND command with a range of 1–5, and all 5 numbers were hit.

Total Count — the total number of hits, all numbers included. In the above example, if all numbers 1 through 5 were hit 5 times each, this total would be 25. This also reflects the total number of passes the program made.

Average Count — the average hits per number. For example, if we were testing the range of 100–101 and 100 was hit 2 times, and 101 was hit 4, the average would be 3. Use this total to determine the randomness of the test run. For example, if you tested the whole range of numbers (0–255), and the average count read 10,123, but the number 2 was hit only 3 times, you'd know of this disparity. Lowest Count — indicates the lowest number of hits any one number received. In the above example (0–255) the lowest count would be 3 because the number 2 was hit only 3 times.

Highest Count — indicates the highest number of hits received by any one number.

Total Zeroes — indicates how many random numbers received no hits.

Although the recap analysis is brief, it is helpful in illustrating how well the random function is behaving.

RND And Machine Language Programming

What about generating random numbers for machine language applications? Of course, you could always RTS (branch back to BASIC), generate a random number with the RND command, and return to machine language. But this would reduce the speed of the machine language program.

The answer can be found at address \$E097 (decimal 57495) in the 64, and \$E094 (decimal 57492) in the VIC-20. These addresses are the start of the routine in the Kernal that places random values into the random seed bytes. Type and enter this BASIC line to demonstrate how it works:

SYSxxxxx:FORA = 139TO143:PRINTA,PEEK(A):NEXT

Replace xxxxx with 57495 for the 64, and 57492 for the VIC. As you can see, each time this BASIC statement is run, the values in the random seed change.

Using these Kernal routines in your machine language program is fairly straightforward. When you need a random number, JSR (Jump to Sub-Routine) to the Kernal routine. You can then retrieve one or more of the values in the random seed bytes, and away you go. Of course, processing the values is up to you.

However, there is one important point to remember when generating random numbers in machine language. As mentioned earlier, seeding the RND command with a negative, positive, or zero value will produce different results. When you use the Kernal RND routine, one of the first things it checks for is a negative, positive, or zero value in the Floating Point Accumulator. Make sure the FPA contains values that will produce the results you desire.

There is another unique way of generating random numbers in machine language, using the I/O block in your computer. The I/O block is an area of memory (starting around 56320 in the 64, and 37000 in the VIC) that is constantly changing, doing such things as updating the screen, and manipulating data direction registers and timers. First, find two bytes that have constantly changing values. Load the accumulator with the value in one byte, and either the X or Y register with the other. You can then rotate (ROR or ROL) the accumulator with the X or Y register.

Does RND Generate Random Numbers?

Our results from Random Number Test are interesting. First is the way the random seed bytes behaved.

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The most interesting of the five bytes (139-143) was 139. After 129,873 passes, the results were very lopsided. Although the whole range of possibilities (0-255) was tested, only 15 numbers received hits, the numbers between 114 and 128. And each number received approximately twice as many hits as the previous number. The number 127 received 32,287 hits and 128 was about double that amount with 65280. This is because of the way base ten numbers are translated into floating point format. This byte would not be very usable for generating random numbers because of the poor dispersion pattern.

Also of interest were the test results of random seed 143. The pattern here, although it did display a few glitches, was usable. The majority of numbers (236) received a relatively random number of hits. A few numbers received zero hits.

Finally, the biggest surprise was the testing of the BASIC RND command. The range tested was 1 to 6, and the surprise was the results. The activity was evenly distributed over the entire range with the number 3 receiving 38,593 hits (the lowest), and the highest number 4 with 39,418 hits. The average was 39,061. These test results seem to indicate that the BASIC RND command is effectively random. All tests were run after the random seed was initialized with the clock.

See program listing on page 174.

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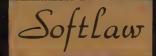
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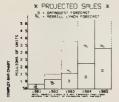
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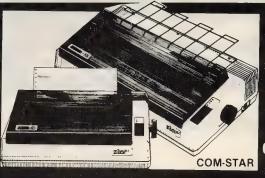
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Mark Niggemann

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Which Computer?

This utility works on both the VIC and 64. It initially detects which computer is being used and then modifies itself as necessary. These modifications are POKEd right after the relocation adjustments.

To detect which machine the program is running on, PEEK 65532, a ROM address. If this location contains a value of 34, the program is being run on a VIC. Otherwise, it's on a 64. This is an easy way to detect which machine you are working with and can be used in any program designed to work on both the VIC and 64.

A final checksum routine (lines 710–750) is included to aid in finding any errors in the machine language data. After you run the program once, type RUN 700 and the program will check your typing. Recheck the DATA statements if you get an error message. This final checksum is added insurance to the line-by-line checksum provided by the "Automatic Proofreader."

Activating The Keywords

The program is a BASIC loader which moves the

machine language from DATA statements into the upper part of free memory. It also protects the machine language from interference by BASIC.

To activate the machine language, you must type SYS followed by the number given as the on/off address, then press RETURN. The one-touch keywords will remain enabled even after the RESTORE key has been pressed. To disable the keywords, SYS the on/off address again.

See program listing on page 175.

Key	words	
Key	SHIFT	Commodore
A	PRINT	PRINT#
В	AND	OR
C	CHR\$	ASC
D	READ	DATA
E	GET	END
F	FOR	NEXT
G	GOSUB	RETURN
H	TO	STEP
I	INPUT	INPUT#
J	GOTO	ON
K	DIM	RESTORE
L	LOAD	SAVE
M	MID\$	LEN
N	INT	RND
0	OPEN	CLOSE
P	POKE	PEEK
Q	TAB(SPC(
R	RIGHT\$	LEFT\$
S	STR\$	VAL
T	IF	THEN
U	TAN	SQR
V	VERIFY	CMD
W	DEF	FN
X	LIST	FRE
Y	SIN	COS
Z	RUN	SYS
		G G

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10:14:36

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MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR BEGINNERS

RICHARD MANSFIELD, SENIOR EDITOR

Indirect Addressing

This month we'll take time out to answer a question which came in the mail:

Q: I hope you'll go over indirect indexing again. Why is it important? I found it hard to absorb at first.

A: Everyone does. It's one of those things which—once you know how to do it—is easy to use and even obvious. But everyone I've ever known who learned machine language has had to puzzle this one out. It's an *addressing mode*, a way of sending a byte from one place in the computer to another.

There are various ways to send these bytes, various addressing modes you can choose from. Like BASIC's POKE 1024,65, machine language (ML) can also send the number 65 to the first RAM memory cell of the screen on a Commodore 64. ML could do it in this fashion:

LDA #65 (load the accumulator with 65) STA 1024 (store the accumulator at address 1024)

That's the Absolute addressing mode. It's straightforward. Load it, store it.

Making A Bank Shot

Yet there are other ways, other addressing modes, which send a byte from the accumulator to a target address. What's often called Indirect Indexed addressing (I like to call it Indirect Y) is not as straightforward as Absolute addressing. You load it, and bounce it off a zero page pointer. This idea does take a few minutes to learn, but it's a fundamental and very powerful ML programming technique. You should study it, play with it until you master it. It's like a bank shot in basketball: you make a basket by bouncing the ball off the backboard. In other words, it's an indirect shot:

LDA #65 LDY #0

STA (253),Y (253 is a zero page backboard off which the 65 bounces. Such two-byte, zero page locations are called *pointers*.)

The confusing part is how 253, even enclosed in parentheses, sends that 65 up to 1024. The parentheses and the ,Y are just symbols that alert an assembler program to use the Indirect Y addressing mode. An assembler is to machine language what BASIC is to BASIC programs: it interprets and creates a series of instructions that the computer can follow.

But why 253? What's special about this zero page address that causes bytes to go to 1024 instead of 5000 or 8992? The answer is that Indirect Y addressing is a two-step process: First you must put the target address (1024 in our example) into whatever two bytes in zero page that you plan to use as a pointer. In other words, you put the 1024 into addresses 253 and 254 yourself before you can STA (253), Y and have bytes bounce up to 1024.

Position Matters

So far, so good. But how do you set up an address pointer? The 6502 chip expects all such addresses to be stored into two consecutive bytes and it wants the higher byte in memory of this pair to hold a number that is to be multiplied by 256. The lower byte in memory will hold any remainder left over after the multiplication. Thus, in our example above, the number in cell 253 will be the remainder and the number in 254 will be what's multiplied by 256. The position of the two numbers in the pointer is important. How would you set up a pointer to hold the address 15? It would be: 15 0. Nothing is multiplied by 256. How about storing the number 1024?

114 COMPUTE!'s Gazette June 1984

UNIQUE HARDWARE For Your Commodore or Vic

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We Can Solve Them All. You're not alone. Thousands of Commodore 64 owners have "https" color on their TVs. Most have interference lines crowding out their great graphics. Many have bought expensive monitors or new TVs. and often even that hasn't helped. But most of us just lived with the problem. Now the engineers at Bytes & Pieces have four simple, inexpensive solutions.

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Preparing The Pointer

(the MSB)

To set up any address pointer, you first divide the number by 256 to get the higher byte (usually called the "most significant byte," or "MSB"). 1024/256 = 4. So 1024 would be stored: 0 4. There is no remainder in this case. That is, address 253 above would contain a 0 and address 254 would contain a 4. Using an assembler, you would set up this pointer by:

LDA #0 (Load A with the LSB, the least significant byte)
STA 253

LDA #4 STA 254

What would a pointer to 1025 look like? 14. And 1027 would be 34. Such pointers, fortunately, do not need to be calculated often in a normal ML program. But when you need them, they're quite useful. The easiest way to figure out how to set up a pointer is to use a calculator. Put in the number, divide by 256, subtract the integer, and multiply by 256. Let's practice it:

Enter 1027 and then divide it by 256. You get 4.01171875. The *integer*, the whole number to the left of the decimal point, the 4, is our MSB. Jot it down. Then subtract it from the answer to leave the fractional part, .01171875. Now to get the LSB, just multiply this fraction by 256. There's the 3.

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On most calculators, you'll need to enter $1027 \div 256 = -4 = X \cdot 256 = .$

By now, all this bother seems hardly worth it. Why not just LDA 65:STA 1024? If that one load and store is all you're doing, Absolute addressing is the easier and faster way. On the other hand, loops and such greatly benefit from the Indirect Y addressing mode. What if you wanted to check the first 256 screen RAM cells for the letter A? It would be swift and effective to store 0 and 4 into 253 and 254 and then:

1000 LDY #0 1002 LDA (253),Y

1005 CMP #65 (is it the letter A?)

1007 BEQ 1020 (if so, go do something in response)
1009 INY (otherwise, raise the index and look at the next cell)

1010 BNE 1002 (branch back to the start of the loop unless Y resets to zero.)

1013 do something here which shows that no A was found.

...
1020 do something here which shows that we did find

Notice the INY. It's the secret of the power of Indirect Y addressing. The value of Y is added to the pointer. Therefore, you can address any cell within a 256-byte range by just changing the value of Y. 1024 becomes 1025, 1026, 1027...quickly, with each INY. DEY would work in the opposite direction.

200 LDAs

Imagine using Absolute addressing to accomplish this same task:

1000 LDA 1024 1003 CMP #65 1005 BEQ 990 found it, so branch. 1007 LDA 1025 didn't find it, so keep on looking. 1010 CMP #65 1012 BEQ 990 1014 LDA 1026...and so on, 198 more times!

One final note: You can't use just any zero page pair of memory cells to store your pointers. You have to share this first 256 bytes with your 64 or VIC's BASIC and with its operating system. They put their pointers into zero page for the same reason that you will.

If you don't use a tape drive, locations 165–177 are safe to use. Even if you do use tape, you can store things there if you don't load or store anything to or from tape while the ML program is running. Most of the ML you'll write won't involve loading or storing during the execution of a program anyway, so 165–177 are normally available. And addresses 251–254 are always safe.

If you have any questions or topics you'd like to see covered in this column, please write to: Machine Language For Beginners, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

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File Copier

Martin Engert

"File Copier" is a BASIC utility that lets you transfer files from one disk to another using a single drive without worrying about starting addresses or machine language. For the VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

"File Copier" can help those who want to copy sequential or program files from one disk to another, but have only a single disk drive and no machine language monitor. Since the program is written in BASIC, it's a bit slow. But one advantage of this program over a machine language monitor when transferring machine language programs is that you don't have to know the initial address or length of the program to be transferred.

File Copier works on both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. The program first resets the top of BASIC pointers to reserve 1K of memory for itself. The remaining memory is used to store your file temporarily. VIC users should make sure enough memory is available for this purpose before running the program. Any amount of expansion memory can be added if necessary. Each byte of your file is then read from disk using the GET# command and POKEd into free memory. Then you insert the new disk and the program writes these bytes onto it using PRINT#. After the file is copied, the top of BASIC pointers are restored to normal.

Screen instructions are provided within the program for easier use.

File Copier	
10 POKE251, PEEK(52) : rem 49	,
20 POKE52, PEEK(44)+4: POKE56, PEEK(52):CLR	
:rem 89	,
30 PRINT"{CLR}RUN THIS PROGRAM TO"	
:rem 175	,
40 PRINT"COPY A PROGRAM OR" : rem 106	
50 PRINT"SEQUENTIAL FILE FROM" :rem 133	į
60 PRINT"ONE DISK (THE SOURCE" : rem 30	j
70 PRINT"DISK) TO ANOTHER (THE" :rem 73	,
80 PRINT"DESTINATION DISK)." :rem 253	ļ
90 PRINT"INSERT SOURCE DISK." :rem 57	,
100 M=256*PEEK(52) :rem 191	

110	
120	PRINT"WHAT IS THE NAME OF" : rem 200
130	PRINT"THE FILE OR PROGRAM": INPUTF\$
	:rem 83
140	T\$="P":PRINT"WHAT IS THE FILE TYPE"
	:rem 252
150	PRINT" (P FOR PROGRAM, S FOR" : rem 68
160	PRINT"FILE)" :rem 17
170	INPUTT\$:rem 166 OPEN2,8,2,F\$+","+T\$+",R" :rem 128
180	OPEN2,8,2,F\$+","+T\$+",R" :rem 128
19Ø	INPUT#15, E, E\$, X, X: IFE <> ØTHENPRINTE\$:0
	LOSE2:GOTO120 :rem 134
200	GET#2,A\$:IFA\$=""THENA\$=CHR\$(Ø):rem 96
21Ø	POKEM+J, ASC(A\$):J=J+1:IFST=ØTHEN2ØØ
	:rem 66
	CLOSE2 :rem 66
23Ø	PRINT"INSERT DESTINATION" : rem 125
240	PRINT"DISK AND PRESS [RVS]RETURN"
	:rem 228
25Ø	PRINT"TO COPY." :rem 116
260	GETC\$:IFC\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN260 :rem
27Ø	PRINT"PRESS {RVS}RETURN{OFF} IF YOU"
	:rem
	PRINT"WANT TO KEEP THE NAME" : rem 11
290	PRINTF\$:rem 146
300	INPUT"FILE NAME "; F\$: rem 7
31Ø	OPEN2,8,2,F\$+","+T\$+",W" :rem 128
32Ø	INPUT#15, E, E\$, X, X: IFE <> ØTHENPRINTE\$:
	LOSE2:GOTO300 :rem 129
33Ø	FORK=ØTOJ-1:PRINT#2,CHR\$(PEEK(M+K));
	NEXT :rem
34Ø	
35Ø	POKE52, PEEK(251): POKE56, PEEK(251): CLI
	:rem 145 @

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HINTS&TIPS

Appending Sequential Disk Files

John S. Winn

If you've discovered a clever, timesaving technique, or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints & Tips," c/o COMPUTE's GAZETTE. If we use it, we'll pay you \$35.

Sequential files are lists of things—phone numbers, addresses, names, or other data—kept on a disk. They are similar to tape files (which are also sequential) because they keep the information in the same order it is entered. The first item written into the file will be the first one to come out when a program reads the file.

It's easy to write BASIC programs to construct such lists. But how do you add new information

to the end of a sequential file?

The 1541 disk drive user's manual suggests two possible solutions. The first is to read the whole file, add the new data, and write the file out again. The longer the file, the more time it takes, which can be rather annoying. Or, perhaps you could switch to random access files, at a considerable cost in programming effort.

A simpler method is available, but it's not mentioned in the user's manual, and thus is not widely known. The operating system on Commodore's PET and CBM series (with BASIC 4.0) includes an APPEND command. The VIC and 64 versions of BASIC do not recognize this command, but your 1541 disk drive does. And it's simple to

Normally, when you want to write a sequen-

tial file, you use OPEN 1,8,8, "filename,S,W" (the S means Sequential and W means Write). To read the file, replace the W with an R. The method for appending uses a similar form. If you want to add to a file which already exists, just use OPEN 1,8,8, "filename,A" (A for Append).

The following short programs demonstrate this useful command. First we'll write a new file containing the first ten letters of the alphabet.

```
10 OPEN1,8,8,"ALPHABET,S,W"
20 A$="ABCDEFGHIJ"
30 FORJ=1T010
40 PRINT#1,MID$(A$,J,1);
50 NEXT
60 CLOSE1
```

RUN the program. The red light on your drive should blink on, indicating the file is being written. Then, append to this file the next ten letters of the alphabet, using the A (Append) in the OPEN statement. Change lines 10 and 20:

10 OPEN1,8,8,"ALPHABET,A"
20 A\$="KLMNOPQRST"

RUN the program again and the new data will be added to the file. Now read the file to doublecheck that the technique worked. Type NEW and enter this short program.

10 OPEN1,8,8,"ALPHABET,S,R"
20 FORI=1T020
30 GET#1,A\$
40 PRINTA\$
50 CLOSE1

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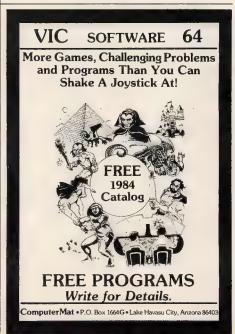
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When you RUN this program you should see all 20 letters on the screen. It works.

There are a couple of things you should be aware of when you use this new command. First, you cannot use the A command to open a file for the first time. The file must already exist—you have to use OPEN1,8,8"filename,S,W" before appending. If you want to, you can create an empty file with a CLOSE1 immediately after the OPEN statement. You can then use the A command within your BASIC program.

Second, if you use a lot of appends, disk space can be used up more quickly than normal, due to a quirk in the append command. Think about the file created by the two programs above. It is short (containing only 20 characters) and should use only one block on the disk. But if you call up the directory (LOAD"\$",8 followed by LIST), you will notice that ALPHABET uses two blocks. This is because the A command puts the new data at the beginning of a brand new block. Even if you append only one item, it will use up a whole block. If you append often, you may start to lose free disk space.

The answer to the second problem is to read in the whole file, scratch the old sequential file, and write a new one, a process we originally wanted to avoid. But at least you won't have to do it every time you append.





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VICreations

Dan Carmichael, Assistant Editor

Software For The VIC

In this month's column, we'll look at some new games and educational programs for the VIC-20.

Commercial software for the VIC-20 has decreased as of late. That is not to say that the popularity of the VIC has also lessened. Nor does it indicate that support for the VIC is waning. With the introduction of the Commodore 64 and other computers, a greater area is being covered by software companies. However, there are still many good games, educational programs, and applications being offered for the VIC. We'll look at a few of the better ones here.

Educational Programs

Type Attack, from Sirius Software, is a novel typing tutor program. Usable by all ages, it teaches letter recognition and keyboard familiarity. Because the typing speeds can be set from 1 to 99 words per minute, Type Attack can help improve the techniques of novice and expert typists alike.

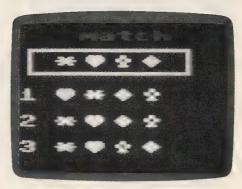
The program contains three lesson options: Character Attack, Word Attack, and Lesson Maker. Character Attack teaches character recognition, Word Attack teaches word recognition, and the last option allows you to set up your own lessons.

Type Attack offers more than many other typing tutors in that it plays like a game. You learn and have fun at the same time. Based on a Space Invaders theme, the letters and words drop from the sky. The player blasts them (and defends the earth) by pressing the appropriate key or keys. The action can become so fast and furious that even the youngest child's attention can be held. If your software needs include a typing tutor, I strongly recommend this one.

Kindercomp, from Human Engineered Software, is a collection of learning games for children ages 3 to 8. Four of the games are Names, Sequence, Letters, Match.

Names allows you to type in the child's name, which is then displayed on the screen a number of different ways.

Sequence presents a line of numbers in se-



The Match option from Kindercomp.

quential order followed by a question mark. The child is then asked to supply the next number in the sequence. A right answer is rewarded with a smiling face, and three correct answers in a row produce a colorful screen display with sound.

Letters displays a single letter on the screen, then asks the child to type the same letter on the keyboard. Right answers are rewarded with colors and sounds.

Match familiarizes the child with shapes and patterns. A pattern of three shapes appears in a box. The child is then asked to identify the pattern by matching it with one of three choices.

All of the games feature good color and sound to hold the child's attention.

A Full-Featured Word Processor

Write Now!, from Cardco, is a word processor for the unexpanded VIC. It contains many of the options you'd expect to find in word processors designed for computers more powerful than the VIC.

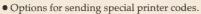
The program is on cartridge, so there's no handling of fragile diskettes, or lengthy tape cassette loads. Other advanced features include:

- Multiple line headers and footers.
- Ability to save text to tape or disk.

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Skyblazer offers good graphics and fast action.



- The ability to recall frequently used passages and insert them into your text.
- Text scrolling up or down.
- Easy insert and delete modes.
- Block commands including copy, move, and delete.
- Global search, which allows you to find and replace any string.
- Optional page numbering at the top or bottom of the page.
- Instruction booklet and a 30-minute audio cassette instruction course.

All you need is a disk drive or cassette (if you wish to save the text).

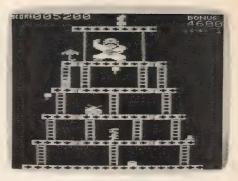
Games

There seems to be no shortage of games on the market for the VIC. Some of them bear no mention. However, there are many that play well and offer hours of challenging fun. Here are a few of them:

Skyblazer is a "defender" type of game. It offers smooth horizontal scrolling plus good graphics. And there's plenty of action.

The object of the game is to successfully complete the five missions, or game levels. The first level puts you on a bombing run to destroy enemy radar. Once this is destroyed, your next missions include attacking the enemy tank and ICBM defenses. After you've destroyed the primary defenses, the final challenge is to destroy the enemy headquarters. And that is not easy.

Skyblazer contains good graphics and sound. Also included are options to pause the game, or adjust the positioning of the screen display. Available on cartridge, all that is needed is your VIC and a joystick.



An arcade classic for the VIC, Donkey Kong.

Donkey Kong, from Atarisoft, is a relatively accurate version of the arcade classic. The object of the game is to guide Mario through the steel girders and rescue his girlfriend from the clutches of a gigantic gorilla.

The game offers four different levels of play. While climbing upward, you must avoid the rolling barrels, firefoxes, mad springs, and cement piles. Grabbing the magic hammer allows you to smash the rolling barrels.

The game is challenging, and the colors, sound, and smooth graphic animation make it a fun game for the VIC. *Donkey Kong* is available on cartridge and requires a joystick.

Lazer Zone is a fast-paced shoot-'em-up game. The object is to fend off the attacking Warfiends of Zzyzax. You're armed with two rapidly firing cannons. The cannons are located at the bottom and the side of the screen and each moves and fires independently. Maneuver each cannon to shoot and destroy the invading Zzyzaxians.

Although the game is simple in theory, it's fun to play. The action is nonstop, and the sound effects are very good.

Lazer Zone is available on cartridge.

Capture the Flag, from Sirius Software, is a unique game in which you maneuver through a maze to capture your opponent's flag. But this is not the usual maze game. Instead of viewing the field of play from the top, you see it from ground level. This produces an interesting 3-D effect as you work your way through a maze of walls towering over your head.

Game options include a pause control and a feature which allows you to toggle the labyrinth maps on or off. You can also choose to play defense (protect) or offense (capture). You may also choose your opponent—a friend or the computer.

Although the 3-D screen display and the game action make this one of the best games I've seen

on the VIC, it does have one inconvenience. Dreary music plays throughout the game, and the instruction manual offers no way to switch it off. The music gets monotonous after a while, but you can always turn your volume down.

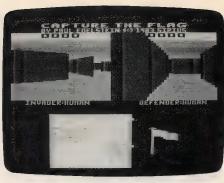
Capture the Flag is on cartridge and requires a joystick.

Type Attack and Capture the Flag Sirius Software 10364 Rockingham Dr. Sacramento, CA 95827 (916) 366-1195 \$39.95 each

Kindercomp and Lazer Zone Human Engineered Software 150 North Hill Brisbane, CA 94005 (415) 468-4111 Kindercomp—\$34.95 Lazer Zone—\$29.95

Write Now! Cardco Incorporated 313 Mathewson Ave. Wichita, KS 67214 (316) 267-6525 \$39.95

Skyblazer Brøderbund Software Entertainment Software Division 17 Paul Drive



An excellent 3-D effect in Capture The Flag.

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Unlocking the power of computing

Scroll 64

Peter Marcotty

A window can make a static screen more dynamic. This short machine language routine gives you control over screen scrolling from within BASIC programs.

Someone spots a tornado and reports it to the local weather bureau. Your television beeps and a warning moves across the bottom of the screen.

How would you create that effect on your 64? How do you make words scroll sideways?

Scroll Control And Windows

When you LIST a program, the screen fills quickly. As new lines appear, the screen scrolls from bottom to top (everything moves up a notch).

But there may be times when you want movement from top to bottom, or right to left. Or perhaps you want some information to stay in one section of the screen while everything else moves.

You need a screen window. Things in the window move, while everything else stays put. Some new computers, such as the Apple Macintosh, have built-in windowing.

"Scroll 64" won't turn your 64 into a Macintosh, but it can make your screen displays more dynamic.

Asteroid Belts And Invoices

There are many ways to creatively use screen windows and scrolling. For example, scrolling is common in certain types of video games. You drive a car on a road that moves toward you. Or your spaceship at the bottom of the screen has to shoot at descending asteroids. In addition to the action window, there is usually a section with information about your current score, remaining

fuel, velocity, and so on. It would be confusing if your score moved with the asteroids, so the action of the game is put in a window. Your score goes somewhere outside the window.

Business programs can benefit from windows, as well. You might want a command line in an invoicing program, to remind the user of the various options. The window would cover all of the screen except the last line, which says "F1 = Help F3 = New F5 = Help F7 = Continue." Everything scrolls on the screen except the line at the bottom. Another possibility is a product list window in the corner of the screen. When the user of the invoice program wants to look up a product number, the window opens up and the list scrolls by.

Customizing Your Programs

Scroll 64 is a machine language program which goes into memory locations 49152–49528 (\$C000–\$C172). It does not use any BASIC RAM. The BASIC loader program reads the DATA statements and POKEs the numbers into memory. When the ML program is safe in memory, type NEW to get rid of the loader and clear RAM.

To use it, LOAD and RUN Scroll 64, type NEW, and then LOAD your own program. To activate it, simply SYS 49152. It scrolls once and returns to BASIC.

Or, if you prefer, you could build the BASIC loader into your program. Renumber the lines (starting at 60000, for instance), add a RETURN, and call it with a GOSUB at the beginning of your program.

Scroll 64 moves a certain section of the screen in a certain direction, along with the corresponding color memory. These memory addresses contain the pertinent information:

LOCATION FUNCTION

49522 Direction
49523 Left Boundary
49524 Right Boundary
49525 Top Boundary
49526 Bottom Boundary
49527 Horizontal Wrap
49528 Vertical Wrap

Direction is the way in which the screen scrolls. To change it, POKE 49522 with one, two, three, or four (for left, right, up, or down respectively). The boundary values define the size of the window. Left and right boundaries can range from 0 to 39. Top and bottom must be between 0 and 24. When the program is first run, a five by five window goes in the top left corner.

The wrap values determine what happens to characters when they reach the edge of the window. You can make them disappear or wrap around to the beginning. POKE 49527 and 49528 as follows:

Number Effect

Don't wrap around, leave a trail
 Wrap around

Wrap around
 Don't wrap around, erase trail

To activate the scroll window, SYS 49152. You can SYS over and over, changing the direction, boundaries, and wrap values as you wish. Note that when the ML routine is activated, whatever is in the window scrolls, but at all other times, the screen acts as it normally does.

Special Loading Instructions

Enter the program and SAVE it before you test anything. To put the ML into memory, type

DIENICO

The computer will take a few moments to complete the POKEs. As added insurance, there is a checksum routine built in. Type RUN and the values in memory are checked. If an error message appears, check the DATA statements. Block 1 includes lines 5010–5050, block 2 includes lines 5060–5100, and so on. If you find a mistake, fix it and type RUN 60 followed by RUN. Remember to SAVE the final. debugged version.

There is one thing to watch out for. If you decide to use a single line for your window, you can scroll left or right, but don't try to move up or down. For example, if you set the top boundary to five and the bottom to five, you can scroll line five to the left or to the right. But try to scroll up and the computer crashes. And you cannot escape the crash with RUN/STOP-RESTORE. You have to turn your computer off and then on again (and lose whatever you have in memory).

Smoother Scrolling

Regular scrolls move whole characters. It's like

picking up a letter and dropping it down one line.

The 64 can do smoother scrolls, moving characters a pixel at a time. The key is memory locations 53270 (horizontal) and 53265 (vertical). To do smooth scrolls, use these formulas:

POKE 53270, (PEEK(53270)AND248) + X POKE 53265, (PEEK(53265)AND248) + Y

X and Y can be any numbers from 0 to 7. Once you've gone to 7 or 0, you'll have to do a regular scroll and reset the smooth scroll to the other limit. Smooth scrolling can make an action game look more realistic—the characters don't jump around, they slide.

A minor annoyance in this method is that while the screen is doing a smooth scroll, you may see small gaps at the edges. You can get around this by turning off bit 3 of these two registers; in the POKEs above, AND with 240 instead of 248. In effect, you pull the border in a notch, resulting in a 38 column by 24 row display (instead of 40×25).

Because smooth scrolling affects the whole screen, it is not compatible with Scroll 64 windows. If you combined the two, you would see smooth scrolling inside the window and jittery, vibrating characters outside the window. To fix this would require a high-res screen, customized word sprites, or a raster interrupt wedge.

See program listings on page 176.



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Tape Data Files For VIC And 64

Brian Prescott

Storing information on tape files can free up memory for BASIC. The sample programs presented here show how to set up, write to, and read from tape files.

Beginning programmers often balk at writing and reading files to the Datassette. But some serious applications require the use of the same data in more than one program, or several sets of data with the same program. These situations call for data files.

Here's a trio of simple programs that create data files, read them back, and display the contents. Not only will they help you grasp the techniques, but you can also use them to create files for your programs, or incorporate them into your own programs.

The first two programs create data files. Program 3 reads the files and prints the contents to the screen.

Program 1 prompts you for each item. It then writes the items onto a tape file. This method is convenient, but if an incorrect entry is typed in and stored on tape, the only way to correct it is to create a new file, which means entering all the data again.

Program 2 solves this problem, but is perhaps less convenient. To use it, LOAD the program and add DATA statements at lines 540–570. Running the program creates the files.

Creating A File

The programs are fairly straightforward, but a few comments are in order. The first program

asks you for the number of items to be in the file, then DIMensions a string array to hold them. The filename is then requested. It's best to use a name that identifies the file. Using +1 as the filename ends the program. After the array is filled and the file written to tape, the program displays the contents on the screen. You could modify the program to allow display and possible editing before the file is created.

The second program does the same job in a slightly different way. The data lines must be organized properly to avoid problems. The first data item will be read as the filename, so be sure the filename is the first item entered. To signal the end of a file, use –1. This is included at the end of the DATA statements. You can create several files at one time, as you can see from the data included. To signal the end of data, use +1—this stops the program.

To see what's on the files, RUN Program 3. You can ask for any file, but be sure to rewind the tape to some point before the file you want.

Opening, Filling, And Closing Files

A tape file is like a desk drawer. First you open it, put something in or take something out, and then close it.

In the first two programs you will see the statement OPEN 1,1,1, "filename". The three numbers following OPEN serve three different purposes. First is the file number. You can pick any number from 1 to 127, but 1 is most commonly used. The second is the device number. Tape

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drives are always device number 1 (usually the screen is device 3, a printer is device 4, and a disk drive is device 8). The final number is the secondary address. A 1 here means "write to the file." Thus, OPEN 1.1.1 tells the computer to open file number 1 on the cassette drive for writing.

Once a file is opened, you can print to it. In the first two programs, you will see PRINT#1,data. PRINT# works like PRINT, except that if you use keyword abbreviations, a question mark (?) won't work. Use P-shift-R instead, followed by the file number. And you have to put a comma between the file number and the data you are writing. After you finish writing the file, CLOSE it.

Opening a file for reading is similar, except that the secondary address is zero. After the file is open, you can INPUT# or GET# from it. You can read and write any type of data—floating point

numbers, integers, or strings.

Since the size of a data file can vary, it is advisable to indicate how long the file is, or where it ends. One method is to PRINT# the number of records as the first item in the file. This is best when you are setting up arrays. The computer reads the first number in the file, then DIMensions the array. Another way to mark the length of a file is to make up an end-of-file marker. In the sample programs, ''-1'' acts as the marker.

Tape Files On A Disk Drive?

Knowing the basics of tape files is helpful if you decide to buy a disk drive. There are a variety of ways to store information on a disk; one of them

is very similar to tape files.

Sequential disk files store information in the order it is received (tape files are always sequential). To transfer information from tape to disk, simply open the tape file for reading, open a sequential disk file for writing, and then input the data from tape, print it to the disk, input more, print more, and so on until you reach the end of the file.

See program listing on page 176.

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Some programs written for the unexpanded VIC-20 do not run properly when expansion memory is installed. Often the only solution is to switch off or unplug the expander. You can save wear and tear on your memory cartridges by using the technique outlined here, which "emulates" the memory layout of an unexpanded VIC.

Have you ever encountered the problem of upgrading your computer system in such a way that most of your programs need to be modified to operate properly? I had such a problem when I bought a 16K expander for my VIC-20.

When the 8K or 16K expander is in place, screen memory moves from 7680–8185 to 4096–4601, color memory moves from 38400–38905 to 37888–38393, and the start of BASIC moves from 4096 to 4608. Because of these changes, programs written on a 5K VIC that have POKEs to the screen, POKEs to color memory, or high-resolution graphics will not operate properly with an 8K or 16K expander in place.

Some programs use the formula S=4*(PEEK(36866)AND128)+64*(PEEK(36869)AND112) to locate screen memory. Color memory can be located with the formula C=37888+4*(PEEK(3686)AND128). Using these two formulas, some programs written on a 5K VIC will work. However, depending on the length of the program, high-resolution graphics usually will not work.

Simulating An Unexpanded VIC

In order to get all of my programs (approximately 70) to operate with a 16K expander in place, I came up with two alternatives—rewrite all of my programs, or develop a sequence of commands to

make my VIC operate like a 5K VIC. Naturally, I decided on the second alternative.

To make my VIC emulate a 5K VIC, I had to change screen memory, color memory, the start of BASIC, and the end of BASIC. Changing the start of BASIC and the end of BASIC was easy; changing screen memory and color memory was the hard part.

I remembered an article, "Alternate Screens" (Home and Educational COMPUTING!, Fall 1981), that could change screen memory to 7168–7673 and the color memory to 37888–38393 (for the 5K VIC). The article provided some commands to change the screen memory back to 7680–8185 and the color memory back to 38400–38905. This is exactly where we want the screen and color memory to be.

Now we are ready to change the VIC with an 8K or 16K expander into a 5K VIC.

1. Turn your VIC off and then on.

2. To change screen and color memory, type the following:

POKE36866,150:POKE648,30:FORJ=217TO228:PO KEJ,158:NEXT:FORJ=229TO250:POKEJ,159:NE XT

After you press RETURN, the screen will become a mess of various characters and colors. If you do not see this, you probably typed Step 2 incorrectly. Go back to Step 1. If you typed the line correctly, screen memory is now from 7680–8185, and color memory is from 38400–38905 (normal for a 5K VIC).

- Press RUN/STOP and RESTORE simultaneously to clear the screen and get a cursor.
- **4.** Now change the start of BASIC and the end of BASIC by typing the following:

POKE44,16:POKE56,30:POKE4096,0:CLR:NEW

The first POKE changes the start of BASIC to 4096 (16*256). The second POKE changes the end

of BASIC to 7680 (30*256). The third POKE puts a 0 at the start of BASIC. On all Commodore machines, there must be a 0 at the start of BASIC for a program to run. "CLR:NEW" clears any variables and any garbage that may have been in the program area.

Your VIC will now operate like a 5K VIC. Almost all programs written for a 5K VIC will now operate properly with an 8K or 16K expander. The only exceptions are those few programs which manipulate these pointers themselves, or which otherwise tinker directly with memory layout. Even many machine language programs will work.

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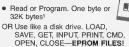
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User Group Update

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant

The Southeast Metro Commodore User Group (SEMCUG) of Portland, Oregon, has been disbanded.

New address for the South Orange County User Group is c/o Steve Wimer, 32221 Alipaz #240,

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675.

The Commodore 64 User Group, Inc., of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, has been disbanded. (New group has been formed; see C-64 User Group, Inc., Lincolnwood, Illinois, in this listing.)

The correct address for the Commodore Preference Users Connection (C.P.U. Connection) is c/o Danni Hudak, P.O. Box 42032, Brook Park,

OH 44142.

The Capitol Area Commodore Club can now be reached at P.O. Box 333, Lemoyne, PA 17043.

The VIC-20 User Group of Lincolnton, North Carolina, has expanded to include coverage of the Commodore 64. The new name is VIC-20/64 User Group.

The new phone number for the Commodore

PET User Group of Gretna, Louisiana, is (504) 455-4619.

The new address for the North Country Computer Club is c/o Eleanor Cunningham, 1607 Ford St., Ogdensburg, NY 13669. (315)393-2708.

Correspondence for the 64 User Group (formerly of Midnight Circle in Plano, Texas) should be addressed to P.O. Box 801828, Dallas, TX 75380

The new address for the Quad Cities Commodore Computer Club is c/o Mike Hoeper, P.O. Box 3994, Davenport, IA 52808. (319)242-1496.

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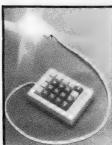
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Here are several tricky techniques that allow you to protect your tape programs from being copied.

In the VIC and 64, whenever a LOAD from tape or SAVE to tape is processed, the section of memory known as the tape buffer will be used as follows:

Location Use

828 (\$033C) Type of tape file

829 (\$033D) Low byte of start address for LOAD/SAVE 830 (\$033E) High byte of start address for LOAD/SAVE 831 (\$033F) Low byte of end address for LOAD/SAVE 832 (\$0340) High byte of end address for LOAD/SAVE 833–1019 (\$0341–\$03FB)

Program name or filename (padded with spaces to fill the buffer)

When a program is being LOADed or SAVEd, the filename will be stored starting at memory location 833, and the rest of the tape buffer will be filled with spaces. The computer compares the program name with the filename on the tape. A program is *found* on tape when all of the characters of the filename in the LOAD statement are matched. Therefore, being able to find a program does not guarantee that the filename specified in the LOAD statement is the same as that of the filename on the tape.

For example, $\triangle OAD$ "VIC" will LOAD a tape file named VIC, or VIC20, or VICTOR, or even VIC@ + = % @ %.

All that matters is that all of the characters specified in the filename in the LOAD statement are matched. When a program is found during a

LOAD, the screen displays only the first 16 characters of the filename. Thus, if a user SAVEs a program according to the name shown on the screen during a LOAD, the file may not be SAVEd with the same filename as the original one on the tape, especially if part of the filename is nonprintable characters. This property of the load statement can be used to prevent unauthorized tape reproduction.

Let's look at three methods of protecting tape files.

SAVEing With Hidden Characters

In immediate mode, the VIC can execute a line of up to 88 characters long; the 64 is limited to 80 characters. To SAVE a program with a long filename, the whole 80 or 88 characters may be used. If a program is SAVEd with a filename that is longer than 16 characters, the characters starting at the seventeenth position are not displayed.

To protect a program, first SAVE the program with a name longer than 16 characters. Then, somewhere in your program, check for one or more of the characters beyond the sixteenth position. If a match is not found, do a SYS to some arbitrary position to crash the program.

Here is an example.

1. SAVE the program you wish to protect with a character in the seventeenth position of the filename:

SAVE "NAME { 12 SPACES } A "

2. Include this subroutine in the program

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and execute it with a GOSUB 60000 early in the program:

60000 A = PEEK (833+16) : IF CHR\$(A)="
A"THEN RETURN
60010 SYS 833

When the program is LOADed, the filename will be displayed as NAME, so if someone attempts to make an unauthorized copy, they will probably use NAME alone. Then, when the program goes to the subroutine at line 60000, it will not find the required A in the seventeenth position.

The SYS 833 (any memory address can be used) will send the computer off to execute a machine language program where no such program exists. This doesn't hurt the computer, but the resulting *lockup* will probably make it necessary to turn the computer off and back on.

SAVEing With Hidden Variables

The method described above checks the contents of a certain memory location in the tape buffer. To provide even more protection, the contents of the location may be used to initialize some variables in the protected program. If the user tries to SAVE without the full filename, the program does not initialize properly and will not run.

For example, if the value of the variable Z is set to 45 in the protected program, include in the SAVE statement the character equivalent of 45 at or after the seventeenth position in the filename. To find out the character equivalent of any number, simply use the BASIC command CHR\$, and include this character between the quotes in your SAVE statement. For example, use

SAVE "NAME { 12 SPACES } - "

or simply

SAVE "NAME [12 SPACES]"+CHR\$ (45)

Instead of having a line with Z=45 in the program, use Z=PEEK(833+17). This way the program can only run properly with the full filename.

Adding Machine Language To The Program Name

The final approach is the most complicated. It requires the use of machine language. You use part of the filename portion of the tape buffer to hold a machine language subroutine. Again, the program cannot run properly unless the program is SAVEd with the original name. To use this method, put a SYS somewhere in the protected program which calls the subroutine in the tape buffer. If the subroutine is not there (if the program was not SAVEd with the original filename, including the machine language portion), the program will probably crash when it attempts to execute the contents of the tape buffer as machine

language.

It would be a tedious process to calculate the CHR\$ equivalent of every byte in the ML routine and type the corresponding characters as part of the filename. Also, only a portion of the available 171 bytes (locations 849–1019) could be used, since the length of the filename (including the SAVE command and quotes) is limited to 88 characters on the VIC, 80 on the 64.

These limitations can be avoided if the Kernal ROM routines built into the VIC and 64 are used. The required routines are SETNAM, SETLFS, and SAVE. For information on these routines, see Chapter 3 of the VIC-20 Programmer's Reference Guide or Chapter 5 of the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide.

Using The Registers From BASIC

These ROM routines all require that values be placed into the microprocessor's A, X, and Y registers, which can be done directly only with ML programming. The key to using these routines without resorting to ML is knowing that values POKEd to location 780 will be loaded into the A register, location 781 will be loaded into the X register, and location 782 will go into the Y register.

As an example, the following steps illustrate one way to use the Commodore 64 Kernal routines to SAVE a BASIC program from memory to tape with a machine language subroutine as part of the filename:

- 1. POKE the character values for the desired program name into locations 49152–49167 (\$C000–\$C00F). POKE the value for the space character (32) into any of the 16 locations which are not used.
- 2. Load the ML routine into memory beginning at location 49168 (\$C010). The routine can be up to 171 bytes long.
- **3.** POKE location 780 with the number of bytes in the ML routine, plus 16 (for the 16 bytes in the name).
- **4.** Use the SETNAM routine to tell the computer where to find the filename:

POKE 781,0:POKE 782,192:SYS 65469

The POKE values given are for a filename starting at location 49152 (256*192+0=49152). These values must be changed if the filename is at some other point in memory.

5. Use the SETLFS routine to specify that a SAVE is to tape:

POKE 780,1:POKE 781,1:POKE 782,255:SYS 65466

6. Use the SAVE routine to store the BASIC program on tape. The data in the section of memory defined in Step 4 will be copied into the tape buffer and used as the filename:



POKE 780,43:POKE 781,PEEK(45):POKE 782,PEEK (46):SYS 65496

Press play and record on the Datassette when instructed to do so, and your program will be SAVEd with the ML subroutine included.

Also Good For VIC

This same procedure (with the same SYS locations) can be used on the VIC. But you must change the memory locations where the program name and ML routine are stored. Locations 49152 and up cannot be used on the VIC. Some other unused area of RAM will have to be chosen. Note that the values POKEd to locations 781 and 782 in Step 4 above will have to be modified to reflect the new address of the filename.

If your protected program includes a SYS to the ML in the tape buffer, it will work properly only if the program has been SAVEd in this manner, so the chances of someone breaking this protection scheme are very slim.

Using any one or a combination of the three different levels of difficulty described should reduce unauthorized tape reproduction.

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All About PRINT For VIC And 64

Julie Harris

The simple PRINT statement becomes a drawing tool in this screen graphics tutorial.

The PRINT statement was one of the first BASIC statements you learned when your computer was so new it still gleamed. You may be interested in more complicated routines now—reading joysticks, creating your own graphics characters, or writing machine language. But the humble PRINT statement still has something to offer.

You can use PRINT in a generalized subroutine that draws pictures using the keyboard graphics characters. PRINT is useful if you want to manipulate graphics characters as if they were in a variable-length array. However, this won't use the storage space required for arrays. Or, you can PRINT an unending series of pictures, each unique, and never run out of memory.

Let's begin with a review of some basic characteristics of the PRINT statement.

Commas And Semicolons In PRINT Statements

When a PRINT statement ends with a semicolon, the next character printed will appear in the next horizontal screen location. For example, PRINT "THREE": PRINT "DIFFERENT": PRINT "LINES," will print

THREE DIFFERENT LINES,

but PRINT "ALL ";: PRINT "ON ";: PRINT "ONE." will print

ALL ON ONE.

In the example above, each word ends with a space. If you left out the spaces, you would see something like this: ALLONONE. Using a semicolon after a PRINT tells the cursor to stay put. If you forget to include the spaces, the words run together.

The rules are slightly different when you PRINT numbers. Try PRINT1;2;3 and you will find that each number has a space on either side. Whenever you PRINT a number, a trailing space is automatically added and the space in front is

reserved for a minus sign (in case the number is negative. If you enter PRINT-1;-2;-3 you see only one space between the numbers instead of two.

When you use PRINT by itself, the computer prints and then moves to the beginning of the next line; the result is a printed list of items. Using a semicolon makes the cursor stay where it is,

and everything runs together.

If you want something in between the two extremes, you can use a comma to separate the variables. This is helpful when you want columns (rather than just a list). A VIC screen has two columns of eleven characters; a 64 gives you four columns of ten characters. PRINT "A", "BC", "DEF", "GHIJ", "KLMNO", "PQRSTUVW" will show you how the columns look (notice that the left edges are lined up). Using commas to make columns can be useful in a variety of applications. For example, FORX = 56TO63: PRINTX, PEEK(X): NEXT prints a column of memory addresses followed by their contents.

PRINTing Characters With CHR\$

The CHR\$ function can be used in place of any string in the PRINT statement. For instance, PRINT CHR\$(65) has the same effect as PRINT "A". A list of CHR\$ codes can be found in the appendices of the owner's manual or *Programmer's Reference Guide* for your computer.

Some of the CHR\$ codes are used for characters. Others are used for functions like "clear screen" or "cyan."

Positioning PRINT

PRINT causes the printing to begin in the first space of the next available unused line on the screen. This beginning position can be controlled, however, by using the equivalent of X and Y coordinates. The Y coordinate specifies the line on which to begin printing, and the X coordinate specifies the space (column) within that line.

Vertical (Y) positioning can be controlled using the LEFT\$ function. LEFT\$(X\$,I) returns a string containing the leftmost I characters of string X\$. In positioning printing, we will define a string L\$ = "{HOME}{21 DOWN}" for the VIC, or L\$ = "{HOME}{23 DOWN} for the 64. To begin on



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P.O. Box 2511 Longview, Tx. 75606 any line Y, we will use PRINT LEFT\$ (L\$,Y).

Horizontal (X) positioning can be controlled using the TAB function. PRINT TAB(X) will begin printing in column X of the designated line. Remember that the first position on a line is column 0, the second is column 1, and so on.

Let's combine these two functions and print a red heart in the fifth column of the tenth line on the screen:

Repeating Characters

If a character is to be printed several times, a FOR–NEXT loop is more efficient and takes less memory than repeating the character in the statement:

This program prints a green bar on the eleventh line, beginning in the third column. The CHR\$ codes used are:

```
30 = GREEN
18 = REVERSE ON
32 = SPACE
```

A Simple Sun

With these four characteristics in mind, let's draw a simple picture using the PRINT statement: a child's representation of the sun.

We need to consider three elements in creating this picture: the individual characters needed, the color desired, and the location of each character. After consulting our chart of CHR\$ codes, we find that the needed values are 109, 98, 110, and 113. As for color, let's be conventional and use CHR\$(158)—yellow. Coordinates Y = 10, X = 10 should give us a beginning point roughly at the center of the VIC screen. (You'll need to adjust the TAB values if you want the sun to appear centered on a 64 screen.)

So our sun-drawing program will read:

In typing this and other programs, eliminate

spaces between words. They add to readability, but use up memory.

Let's draw another picture, this time using a repeated character:

Voilà! A purple parallelogram!

The Basic Picture Elements

We now have all the basic elements necessary to print any picture:

- X, Y positioning of first line
- PRINTing one character
- PRINTing repeated characters
- X positioning of successive lines

Instead of using the TAB function to position all the lines, let's use a string that we'll define as T\$ = "{DOWN} {21 LEFT}" for the VIC, or T\$ = {DOWN} {39 LEFT} for the 64. By using the LEFT\$ function with this string, we can position each new line in relationship to the preceding line. Let's look at our sun-drawing routine again and see how we would program it using T\$. In this picture, when the first line is finished printing, the cursor will be in the blank space following the / (slash) character. We want to go down one space and move two spaces to the left to print the second line.

Likewise, after the second line prints, we'll move down one and left two to begin the third line. PRINT LEFT\$(T\$,3) will give us the correct positioning for both lines.

Writing The Subroutine

At last we are ready to formulate our general PRINT subroutine. This subroutine, used with DATA statements, will print the two pictures we have already created. By adding additional DATA statements, it can also be used to draw any other picture we might design.

```
100 REM***GENERAL PRINT SUB
                                   :rem 104
110 READQ: PRINTLEFT$ (L$,Q);
                                   :rem 142
120 READQ: PRINTTAB(Q);
                                   :rem 123
130 READQ: IFQ=0THEN170
                                    :rem 79
140 IFQ<0THENHQ=ABS(Q):READQ:FORI=1TOHQ:P
    RINTCHR$(Q);:NEXT:GOTO130
                                    :rem 62
150 IFQ>191THENPRINTLEFT$(T$,Q/100);:GOTO
                                   :rem 162
    130
160 PRINTCHR$(Q);:GOTO130
                                     :rem 9
17Ø RETURN
                                   :rem 120
900 REM***DATA FOR SUN
                                   :rem 242
```



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910 DATA5,10,158,109,98,110,300,113,300,1 10,98,109,0 :rem 29 20 REM**DATA FOR PARALLELOGRAM :rem 193 DATA10,10,156,18,169,-3,32,146,169,70 0,156,18,169,-3,32,146,169,0 :rem 117

Lines 110 and 120 determine the screen coordinates. Line 130 checks to see if the picture is complete. We will use 0 to indicate the end of a picture since there is no valid CHR\$(0). Line 140 handles repeated characters. Our data for a repeated character will be the negative of the number of characters we want to print (we use the negative value to avoid using a valid CHR\$ code), followed by the character to be repeated. Line 150 controls tabulation of new lines.

Values desired are multiplied by 100 to take them beyond the range of valid CHR\$ codes when creating the DATA. Line 160 prints one character. The whole procedure will continue until all DATA is read and printed and a 0 is encountered.

Add the following lines to complete the program:

Try running the entire program now, and see our two pictures print.

Adjustments For The 64

When this program is RUN on the 64, the shapes will be drawn off center on the screen. If you find this displeasing, change the definitions for L\$ and T\$ in line 10 to those mentioned earlier for the 64, then adjust the tabulation values in the DATA statements as appropriate for the 40-column screen.

What are the advantages of using this generalized subroutine rather than a straight PRINT?

The first and most immediate is a savings in memory. After you run this program, enter PRINTFRE(0). You will notice that the memory used is about 422 bytes. Beyond this initial requirement, the memory needed by additional DATA statements will be whatever is required to store the statements themselves. As the number of pictures printed increases, so does the savings in memory.

DATA Used As An Array

This subroutine could also use the DATA statements as if they were an array. An identifier could begin each set of DATA and could be used in the program to find the desired picture.

Here is a very simple program illustrating this use:

```
10 L$="{HOME}{21 DOWN}":T$="{DOWN}
{21 LEFT}" :rem 239
```

	2Ø F	RINT"{CLR}{BLK}{2 SPACES}CHOO	SE A SHA
		E:","{2 DOWN}{PUR} TRIANGLE S	
	{	2 DOWN RECTANGLE"	:rem 127
	3Ø F	RINT" [2 DOWN] PARALLELOGRAM"	:rem 25
		NPUTA\$: RESTORE	:rem 183
	5Ø F	READBS: IFBS="END"THENPRINT" { 2	DOMN { NAOD
	Т	A VALID CHOICE":FORI=1T05000	
	r	020	:rem 107
		FB\$<>A\$THEN5Ø	:rem 206
		RINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}"A\$:GOSUB10	
		04000:NEXT:GOTO20	:rem 59
	100		:rem 104
•	110	READQ: PRINTLEFT\$ (L\$,Q);	:rem 142
	120	READQ: PRINTTAB(Q);	:rem 123
		READQ: IFQ=ØTHEN17Ø	:rem 79
	140	IFQ<0THENHQ=ABS(Q):READQ:FORI	
		RINTCHR\$(Q);:NEXT:GOTO130	:rem 62
	150	IFQ>191THENPRINTLEFT\$(T\$,Q/10	
		130	:rem 162
	160	PRINTCHR\$(Q);:GOTO130	:rem 9
	170	RETURN	:rem 120
	900	DATATRIANGLE, 10, 10, 18, 169, 127	:rem 219
		,-2,32,127,146,0	
	910	DATARECTANGLE, 10, 10, 30, 18, -5,	:rem 170
	000	5,32,146,0	
	920	DATASQUARE, 10, 10, 28, 18, -3, 32, 2,400, -3, 32, 400, -3, 32, 146, 0	
	930		
	930	,32,146,169,700,18,169,-3,32,	
		Ø	:rem 159
	940	DATAEND	:rem 142
	7-10	TATT TEMPLE	- L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L

In this example, the DATA is searched and selected as if from an array, but no extra storage space is used. As before, 64 owners may wish to adjust L\$, T\$, and the tabulation values to reflect their larger screens. You may also want to make the following change to properly align the menu.

2Ø PRINT"{CLR}{BLK}{2 SPACES}CHOOSE A SHA
PE:":PRINT"{2 DOWN}{PUR} TRIANGLE":PRI
NT"{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}SQUARE"

30 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}RECTANGLE":PRINT"
{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}PARALLELOGRAM"

Load From Tape Or Disk

The third usage we will consider takes a slightly different approach to our subroutine. Instead of storing DATA as statements in the program, we will create a data file. Our subroutine will then use INPUT# statements instead of READ statements to retrieve the data and accomplish the desired printing.

The wonderful thing about this usage is that the length of the data file is not restricted to the amount of memory in your computer. It can be as large as your tape or disk allows. With this type of processing, you could print picture after picture without ever using any memory beyond the initial amount required to store the program.

An Adaptation For Tape

Here is an adaptation of our previous example program that illustrates the use of a data file as input from tape. Type, SAVE, and RUN the programs in the following order:

- 1. Type in Program 1 (the main program) and SAVE it on tape.
- **2.** Type in Program 2 (creates the data file) and RUN it, leaving your tape positioned at the end of Program 1. The data file will then immediately follow the main program and can be used as input. Then SAVE Program 2 on tape after the data file, in case you want to create another data file.
- 3. Rewind tape, LOAD Program 1, and RUN it.

You will notice when you RUN this program that the amount of available memory does not appreciably decrease with each new picture. Only four pictures are included in this particular program, but 400 could have been stored in a data file and used as input without requiring any more memory in the main program.

Program 1: **PRINT Pictures From Data Files**

10 REM***INPUT DATA FROM TAPE FIL	E AND DR
AW SHAPES	:rem 176
20 L\$="{HOME}{21 DOWN}":T\$="{DOWN	
[21 LEFT]"	
	:rem 240
30 OPEN1,1,0,"TAPE FILE"	:rem 57
40 INPUT#1,A\$:IFA\$="END"THENPRINT	"[CLR]
[3 DOWN] THAT'S ALL!":CLOSE1:C	LR : END
(0 20111) 11111 0 111111 0 111111	:rem 215
5Ø PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}{BLK}"A\$:rem 241
6Ø GOSUBlØØ	:rem 119
70 PRINTLEFT\$(L\$,18)"AVAILABLE ME	MORY: "FR
E(Ø)	:rem 207
8Ø FORI=1T05ØØØ:NEXT:GOT04Ø	:rem 190
PUT	:rem 168
110 INPUT#1,Q:PRINTLEFT\$(L\$,Q)	:rem 71
120 INPUT#1,Q:PRINTTAB(Q)	:rem 52
130 INPUT#1.0:IFO=0THEN170	:rem 67
140 IFQ<0THENHQ=ABS(Q):INPUT#1,Q:	
HQ:PRINTCHR\$(Q);:NEXT:GOTO130	
150 IFQ>191THENPRINTLEFT\$(T\$,Q/10	Ø);:GOTO
130	:rem 162
160 PRINTCHR\$(0);:GOTO130	:rem 9
170 RETURN	:rem 120
I/U KEIUKN	: Tem 170

Program 2: Data File Creator

10 REM***CREATE A TAPE FILE OF DATA rem 177 20 OPEN1,1,1, "TAPE FILE" :rem 57 3Ø R\$=CHR\$(13) :rem 204 40 READAS: PRINT#1, AS; RS :rem 66 50 IFA\$<>"END"THEN40 :rem 129 6Ø CLOSE1: END :rem 30 900 DATATRIANGLE, 10, 10, 18, 169, 127, 400, 169 :rem 219 ,-2,32,127,146,0 910 DATARECTANGLE, 10, 10, 30, 18, -5, 32, 600, -:rem 170 5,32,146,0 920 DATASQUARE, 10, 10, 28, 18, -3, 32, 400, -3, 3 2,400,-3,32,400,-3,32,146,0 :rem 162 930 DATAPARALLELOGRAM, 10, 10, 159, 18, 169, -3 ,32,146,169,700,18,169,-3,32,146,169, :rem 159 94Ø DATAEND

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Each monthly issue brings you honest reviews & up-to-date news of the latest software products available for your Commodore computer! Full of information, news, reviews written by and for computer owners just like you! Plus software bargains from vendors large and small! Join our thousands of readers. Subscribe to SOFTWARE SHOPPER today! You won't be sorry! A full year just \$10.00!

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NEWS& PRODUCTS



Cheatsheet Products' plastic overlay for Easy Script for the 64.

VIC And 64 Keyboard Overlays

Cheatsheet Products has produced a series of plastic keyboard overlays for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 which are quick reference aids for a variety of Commodore and third-party software.

The plastic templates, called Leroy's Cheatsheets, include program starting instructions, marked function keys, and reference tables, charts, or drawings.

Overlays are available for the following VIC-20 programs: Programmer's Aid, Vicmon, Super Expander, VIC Typewriter, and VICTerm I (all by Commodore), and Quick Brown Fox (Quick Brown Fox), UMI Wordcraft 20 (United Microware Industries, Inc.), HES Writer and HES VIC Forth (both by Human Engineered Software), as well as Graphic Printer (Commodore 1515 and 1525) and a general BASIC overlay.

Overlays for the Commodore 64 programs include: Term 64 and Easy Script (both by Commodore), HES Writer and HESmon (both by Human Engineered Software), Quick Brown Fox (Quick Brown Fox), WordPro 3/ Plus (Professional Software), Graphic Printer (Commodore

1515 and 1525), Paper Clip (Batteries Included), and BASIC.

Each overlay sells for \$3.95, plus \$1 shipping and handling. Cheatsheet Products

P.O. Box 8299 Pittsburgh, PA 15218 (412) 456-7420

VIC And 64 Cassette Backup

Creative Electronics has produced a cassette backup for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 which works with any Commodore machine with a data cassette recorder. Written in machine language, the product allows you to protect your programs on tape by creating a reserve copy.

The cassette backup is available for \$14.95.

Creative Electronics P.O. Box 4253 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 (805) 492-1506

Bible Study For Commodore

Seek-Bible is a group participation program for two to ten people which allows you to competitively search for particular sections of the Bible. It is available on tape for the VIC-20, PET, and Commodore 64 machines.

Using a system of challenges, search periods, solutions, and an internal timer, Seek-Bible controls the action of the search. A variety of menus are presented to the searchers from which to choose appropriate actions or supporting displays on the screen or printer.

Seek-Bible sells for \$24.95 on tape. Two additional search tapes, Seek-Bible 2 and Seek-Bible 3 are available on tape for \$12.95 each.

SEI Enterprises, Inc. 17 Serpi Road Highland Mills, NY 10930 (516) 757-9783

Graphics Package For 64

Doodle!, a graphics program for the Commodore 64 designed to effectively use its color and high resolution capabilities, has been introduced by City Software.

The program works with either a track ball or joystick, and uses color-coded menus and visual cues as aids. Among its features are a "stamp" option which lets you create up to nine repeatable graphic symbols. Onscreen designs may be printed on the Commodore 1525 printer and most other popular printers, including C. Itoh 8510 or NEC8023, most Epson or Star/Gemini, and most Okidata printers.

Doodle!'s copy function will duplicate, squeeze, reduce, enlarge, stretch, rotate, or reposition a drawing or part of a drawing on the screen. The save feature will store drawings on a disk for later recall or alterations. You may draw and erase with track ball or joystick in nine pen sizes at nine speeds. With the program, you can draw in 16 colors; choose drawing, fill, and background colors; change any color; or color over anything on the screen.

The suggested price for Doodle! is \$39.95.

City Software Distributors, Inc. 735 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53233 (414) 291-5125

VIC-20 Interface Board

A parallel interface board has been produced by Showtronics for the VIC-20 computer.

The circuit board has two parallel eight-bit ports. One port has buffering and the other can be used for input or output. A 6522 VIA and 2716/32 Eprom are also on the board. Several included routines allow you to use the SYS command for input or output to 2-20 pin connectors. The interface may be used for printer control, cordless telephone input, alarm input-output,



A sample screen from Columbia Software's Roadsearch.

and other applications.
The board sells for \$139.00.

Showtronics 6780 Friars Road #105 San Diego, CA 92108 (619) 692-1212

Computerized Road Maps

Roadsearch and Roadsearch-Plus have been released by Columbia Software for the Commodore 64.

These computerized road maps simplify the calculation of driving routes, determining the shortest practical routes between cities in its data base.

Roadsearch contains a data base of 406 cities and road intersections and about 70,000 miles of interstate and major highways throughout the U.S. and Canada. Roadsearch-Plus offers these features as well as a road map development system that lets you customize maps. With Roadsearch-Plus, you can add up to 50 towns and 100 road segments anywhere in North America.

Roadsearch is available on disk for \$34.95. Roadsearch-Plus sells for \$74.95 on disk.

Columbia Software P.O. Box 2235C 5461 March Hawk Columbia, MD 21045 (301) 997-3100

64 Color Graphics

Flying Colors, a color graphics package designed for use with a standard joystick, has been released for the Commodore 64 by The Computer Colorworks.

With screen windows, you can pick such functions as thick and thin lines, circles and boxes of any size, erasures, and the ability to fill enclosed areas with a number of colors.

Text can be added to the screen, and a grid feature helps you align your pictures. You may save and retrieve the pictures that are created. Flying Colors also includes a program which allows you to produce a slide show with the graphic creations.

Flying Colors is available for \$39.95 on disk.

The Computer Colorworks 3030 Bridgeway Sausalito, CA 94965 (415) 331-3022

64 BASIC Aid

Don's Program House has developed a BASIC programming aid for the Commodore 64 called BASIC-Plus, which uses two-touch commands in order to

simplify entry and expand the number of BASIC commands.

Additional commands such as FIND, REF, CRUNCH, UN-CRUNCH, DELETE, APPEND, ANALYZE, AUTO, and OLD are included. The two-touch commands (FSET, FLIST, FSAVE, and FLOAD) allow the programmer to define and control up to 64 functions by touching two function keys.

Written in machine language, BASIC-Plus is available on disk for \$21.95.

Don's Program House 4817 Clipping Court Louisville, KY 40222 (502) 228-0341

VIC, 64 Modem Adapter

The Universal Modem Adapter by Applied Systems and Products allows a VIC-20 or a Commodore 64 to be used with any type of phone for telecommunications through a VIC modem.

The adapter will support modular as well as non-modular phones, including one-piece electronic phones with built-in dialing. It does not require any modification to your phone or the modem. Nor do you need additional equipment, such as an RS-232 interface or acoustic coupler.

The modem adapter sells for

\$14.95, plus \$2 for shipping. Applied Systems and Products 1021-H West Bishop Santa Ana, CA 92703 (714) 541-0233

Games For The 64

Bytes and Bits has released several new games for the Commodore 64.

Dungeons and Demons is a fantasy adventure game in which the player attempts to successfully move a character through 12 levels of a dungeon in search of a golden chalice. With a total of 1200 rooms to explore and more than 40 types of monsters to encounter, the player may choose to be a dwarf, warrior, halfling, thief, elf, or wizard. The game sells for \$21.95 on disk and features three-dimensional graphics, multi-color sprite graphics, and sound.

Goombahtz is a computer version of a dice game for up to six players. The game uses six three-dimensional dice and flashes more than 100 messages of encouragement, sympathy, and rule applications as the game progresses. The computer will play against itself, against another player, or allow you to play the game while making sure all rules are followed. Goombahtz is available for \$16.95 on

disk or tape.

Crazy Conveyors is an action game that challenges you to race against time as you climb ladders, slide down fire poles, and cross unpredictable moving conveyors. The player gathers ammo while fending off enemies. A built-in screen creator allows you to expand the game up to 128 screens. Additional disks may be used for unlimited screens. The game uses custom characters, multi-color sprites, three-part harmony music, and works by joystick or keyboard.

Crazy Conveyors sells for \$29.95 on disk.

Bytes and Bits 524 East Canterbury Lane Phoenix, AZ 85022 (602) 942-1475

COMPUTE!'s GAZEITE welcomes announcements of new products for VIC-20 and Commodore 64 computers, especially products aimed at beginning to intermediate users. Please send press releases and photos well in advance to: Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor, COMPUTE!'s GAZEITE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

New product releases are selected from submissions for reasons of timeliness, available space, and general interest to our readers. We regret that we are unable to select all new product submissions for publication. Readers should be aware that we present here some edited version of material submitted by vendors and are unable to vouch for its accuracy at time of publication.

A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs

What Is A Program?

A computer cannot perform any task by itself. Like a car without gas, a computer has potential, but without a program, it isn't going anywhere. Most of the programs published in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE for Commodore are written in a computer language called BASIC. BASIC is easy to learn and is built into all VIC-20s and Commodore 64s.

BASIC Programs

Each month, COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE for Commodore publishes programs for both the VIC and 64. To start out, type in only programs written for your machine, e.g., "VIC Version" if you have a VIC-20. Later, when you gain experience with your computer's BASIC, you can try typing in and converting certain programs from another computer to yours.

Computers can be picky. Unlike the English language, which is full of ambiguities, BASIC usually has only one "right way" of stating something. Every letter, character, or number is significant. A common mistake is substituting a letter such as O for the numeral 0, a lowercase 1 for the numeral 1, or an uppercase B for the numeral 8. Also, you must enter all punctuation such as colons and commas just as they appear in the magazine. Spacing can be important. To be safe, type in the listings exactly as they appear.

Braces And Special Characters

The exception to this typing rule is when you see the braces, such as "{DOWN}". Anything within a set of braces is a special character or characters that cannot easily be listed on a printer. When you come across such a special statement, refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs."

About DATA Statements

Some programs contain a section or sections of DATA statements. These lines provide information needed by the program. Some DATA statements contain actual programs (called machine language); others contain graphics codes. These lines are especially sensitive to errors.

If a single number in any one DATA statement is mistyped, your machine could "lock up," or "crash." The keyboard and STOP key may seem "dead," and the screen may go blank. Don't panic – no damage is done. To regain control, you have

to turn off your computer, then turn it back on. This will erase whatever program was in memory, so always SAVE a copy of your program before you RUN it. If your computer crashes, you can LOAD the program and look for your mistake.

Sometimes a mistyped DATA statement will cause an error message when the program is RUN. The error message may refer to the program line that READs the data. The error is still in the DATA statements, though.

Get To Know Your Machine

You should familiarize yourself with your computer before attempting to type in a program. Learn the statements you use to store and retrieve programs from tape or disk. You'll want to save a copy of your program, so that you won't have to type it in every time you want to use it. Learn to use your machine's editing functions. How do you change a line if you made a mistake? You can always retype the line, but you at least need to know how to backspace. Do you know how to enter inverse video, lowercase, and control characters? It's all explained in your computer's manuals.

A Quick Review

- 1. Type in the program a line at a time, in order. Press RETURN at the end of each line. Use backspace or the back arrow to correct mistakes.
- 2. Check the line you've typed against the line in the magazine. You can check the entire program again if you get an error when you RUN theprogram.
- 3. Make sure you've entered statements in braces as the appropriate control key (see "How To Type COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs" elsewhere in the magazine).

We regret that we are not able to respond to individual inquiries about programs, products, or services appearing in COMPUTE'S GAZETTE for Commodore due to increasing publication activity. On those infrequent occasions when a published program contains a typo, the correction will appear in the magazine, usually within eight weeks. If you have specific questions about items or programs which you've seen in COMPUTE'S GAZETTE for Commodore, please send them to Gazette Feedback, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs

Many of the programs which are listed in COM-PUTEI's GAZETTE contain special control characters (cursor control, color keys, inverse video, etc.). To make it easy to know exactly what to type when entering one of these programs into your computer, we have established the following listing conventions.

Generally, any VIC-20 or Commodore 64 program listings will contain words within braces which spell out any special characters: {DOWN} would mean to press the cursor down key. {5 SPACES} would mean to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be *shifted* (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing the other key), the key would be underlined in our listings. For example, \underline{S} would mean to type the S key while holding the shift key. This would appear on your screen as a "heart" symbol. If you find an underlined key enclosed in braces (e.g., $\{10 \text{ N}\}$), you should type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, you would enter ten shifted N's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, [*], you should hold down the *Commodore key* while pressing the key inside the special brackets. (The Commodore key is the key in the lower left corner of the keyboard.) Again, if the key is preceded by a number, you should press the key as many times as necessary.

Rarely, you'll see a solitary letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. These characters can be entered on the Commodore 64 by holding down the CTRL key while typing the letter in the braces. For example, {A} would indicate that you should press CTRL-A. You should never have to enter such a character on the VIC-20, but if you do, you would have to leave the quote mode (press RETURN and cursor back up to the position where the control character should go), press CTRL-9 (RVS ON), the letter in braces, and then CTRL-0 (RVS OFF).

About the *quote mode*: You know that you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys. Sometimes a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. That's why you see all the {LEFT}'s, {HOME}'s, and {BLU}'s in our programs. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote (the double quote, SHIFT-2), you are in the quote mode. If you type something and then try to change it by moving the cursor left, you'll only get a bunch of reverse-video lines. These are the symbols for cursor left. The only editing key that isn't programmable is the DEL key; you can still use DEL to back up and edit the line. Once you type another quote, you are out of quote mode.

You also go into quote mode when you IN-SerT spaces into a line. In any case, the easiest way to get out of quote mode is to just press RE-TURN. You'll then be out of quote mode and you can cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.

Use the following table when entering cursor and color control keys:

When You F	Read: Press:	See:	When You	Read: Press:	See:	When You Read	i: Press:	See:
{CLR}	SHIFT CLR/HO	ME ##	{CYN}	CTRL 4		E73	<u>C</u> = '_7	
{HOME}	CLR/HO	ME	{PUR}	CTRL 5		E83	C: 8	
(UP)	SHIFT CRSR		{GRN}	CTRL 6	+	[F1]	ft	
{DOWN}	CRSR) Q	{BLU}	CTRL 7	4-	[F2]	SHIFT fi	5
{LEFT}	SHIFT CRSR		{YEL}	CTRL 8	TT	{F3}	f3	
{RIGHT}	- CRSR		E13	C= 1	4	{F4}	SHIFT f3	Ų.
{RVS}	CTRL 9	R	E23	[C= 2	7	{F5}	f5	
{OFF}	CTRL 0		E 3∄	C ^E 3		{F6} [SHIFT f5	7
{BLK}	CTRL 1		843	C= 4	O	{F7}	£7	
{WHT}	CTRI 2	E	£53	C ^z 5	- <u>-</u> -	{F8} [SHIFT f7	
{RED}	CTRL 3	Fil	E63	Cz 6				

The Automatic Proofreader

"The Automatic Proofreader" will help you type in program listings from COMPUTEI's Gazette without typing mistakes. It is a short error-checking program that hides itself in memory. When activated, it lets you know immediately after typing a line from a program listing if you have made a mistake. Please read these instructions carefully before typing any programs in COMPUTE!'s Gazette.

Preparing The Proofreader

- Using the listing below, type in the Proofreader. The same program works on both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. Be very careful when entering the DATA statements don't type an linstead of a 1, an O instead of a 0, extra
- 2. SAVE the Proofreader on tape or disk at least twice before running it for the first time. This is very important because the Proofreader erases this part of itself when you first type
- 3. After the Proofreader is SAVEd, type RUN. It will check itself for typing errors in the DATA statements and warn you if there's a mistake. Correct any errors and SAVE the corrected version. Keep a copy in a safe place - you'll need it again and again, every time you enter a program from COMPUTE!'s Gazette.
- 4. When a correct version of the Proofreader is RUN, it activates itself. You are now ready to enter a program listing. If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the Proofreader is disabled. To reactivate it, just type the command SYS 886 and press RETURN.

Using The Proofreader

All VIC and 64 listings in COMPUTE!'s Gazette now have a checksum number appended to the end of each line, for example ":rem 123". Don't enter this statement when typing in a program. It is just for your information. The rem makes the number harmless if someone does type it in. It will, however, use up memory if you enter it, and it will confuse the Proofreader, even if you entered the rest of the line correctly.

When you type in a line from a program listing and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a number at the top of your screen. This checksum number must match the checksum number in the printed listing. If it doesn't, it means you typed the line differently than the way it is listed. Immediately recheck your typing. Remember, don't type the rem statement with the checksum number; it is published only so you can check it against the number which appears on your screen.

The Proofreader is not picky with spaces. It will not notice extra spaces or missing ones. This is for your convenience, since spacing is generally not important. But occasionally proper spacing is important, so be extra careful with spaces, since the Proofreader will catch practically everything else that can go wrong.

There's another thing to watch out for: if you enter the line by using abbreviations for commands, the checksum will not match up. But there is a way to make the Proofreader check it. After entering the line, LIST it. This eliminates the abbreviations. Then move the cursor up to the line and press RETURN. It should now match the checksum. You can check whole groups of lines this way.

Special Tape SAVE Instructions

When you're done typing a listing, you must disable the Proofreader before SAVEing the program on tape. Disable

the Proofreader by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE (hold down the RUN/STOP key and sharply hit the RESTORE key). This procedure is not necessary for disk SAVEs, but you must disable the Proofreader this way before a tape SAVE.

SAVE to tape erases the Proofreader from memory, so you'll have to LOAD and RUN it again if you want to type another listing. SAVE to disk does not erase the Proofreader.

Replace Original Proofreader

If you typed in the original version of the Proofreader (October 1983 issue), you should replace it with the improved version below. We added a POKE to the original version to protect it from being erased when you LOAD another program from tape. The POKE does protect the Proofreader, and the Proofreader itself was not affected. However, a quirk in the VIC-20's operating system means that programs typed in with the Proofreader and SAVEd on tape cannot be LOADed properly later. If you LOAD a program SAVEd while the Proofreader was in memory, you see ?LOAD ERROR. This applies only to VIC tape SAVEs (disk SAVEs work OK, and the quirk was fixed in the Commodore 64).

If you have a program typed in with the original Proofreader and SAVEd on tape, follow this special LOAD procedure:

- 1. Turn the power off, then on.
- LOAD the program from tape (disregard the ?LOAD ERROR).
 - 3. Enter: POKE 45, PEEK (174): POKE 46, PEEK (175): CLR 4. ReSAVE the program to tape.
- The program will LOAD fine in the future. We strongly recommend that you type in the new version of the Proofreader and discard the old one.

Automatic Proofreader For VIC And 64

- 100 PRINT" (CLR) PLEASE WAIT ... ": FORI=886TO
- 1018:READA:CK=CK+A:POKEI,A:NEXT
 110 IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT"{DOWN}YOU MAD E AN ERROR": PRINT"IN DATA STATEMENTS.
- 12Ø SYS886:PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]PROOFREADER
- ACTIVATED.":NEW 886 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208
- 892 DATA ØØ1, Ø96, 141, 151, ØØ3, 173
 - 898 DATA Ø37, ØØ3, 141, 152, ØØ3, 169
- 904 DATA 150,141,036,003,169,003
- 910 DATA 141,037,003,169,000,133
- 916 DATA 254,096,032,087,241,133
- 922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,008
- 928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032
- 934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133
- 940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164
- 946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032
- 952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251
- 958 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000
- 964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210
- 97Ø DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255
- 976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166 982 DATA 254,169,000,133,254,172
- 988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006
- 994 DATA Ø32,2Ø5,189,076,235,0Ø3
- 1000 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032
- 1006 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173
- 1012 DATA 251,003,133,214,076,173
- 1018 DATA 003

Castle Dungeon

See article on page 52.

:SB=SV+6

3 READL, N:IFN=-1THEN5

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Castle Dungeon—VIC Version, Loader

1 PRINTCHR\$(147):POKE52,29:POKE56,29:CLR

2 SV=36873:S1=SV+1:S2=SV+2:S3=SV+3:V=SV+5

4 FORJ=ØTON:READS:POKEL+J,S:NEXT:GOTO3

:rem 153

:rem 21

4	FORJ=ØTON: READS: POKEL+J, S: NEXT: GOTO3
	:rem 52
5	POKESB, 110:FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 75
6	FORM=1TO3:READA,B,C,D,E :rem 3
	POKES1, A: POKES2, B: POKES3, C: FORJ=15TOEST
	EP-1:POKEV.J:FORT=1TOD:NEXT:NEXT:NEXT
	:rem 11
3.00	
10	FORT=1TO2000:NEXT :rem 232
11	PRINTCHR\$(147):FORT=1TO500:NEXT
	:rem 113
12	POKESB, 59: POKESV-4, 242 : rem 248
13	FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 190
14	PRINTCHR\$(144)"{UP}{RIGHT}FIND AND DEF
	USE THE" :rem 224
15	PRINT: PRINT" BOMBS HIDDEN IN THE"
	:rem 149
16	PRINT: PRINT" DUNGEON. DON'T FALL"
	:rem 56
17	
Τ,	:rem 233
10	
18	
- ~	:rem 78
19	
	OR" : rem 65
20	
	:rem 62
21	PRINT: PRINT" {RIGHT}YOU HAVE 5 MINUTES"
	:rem 19
22	PRINT"[DOWN] { RIGHT } TO COMPLETE YOUR": P
	RINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] QUEST." :rem 167
23	
24	
25	
	O24 :rem 139
26	
20	:rem 143
27	
28	
	:S\$="LO"+CHR\$(34)+"D"+CHR\$(34)+",8:"+C
	HR\$(131) :rem 192
29	
	,I)):NEXT:POKE198,I:END :rem 98
3Ø	
	110,85,64,73,112,64,75,85,64,73,85,73,
	110 :rem 14
31	
	,93,64,73,107,64,32,93,32,93,93,93,93
	:rem 94
32	DATA7922, 20, 113, 64, 75, 74, 64, 115, 125, 74

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40	DAME	700		10	. 7	,	^-			2	,	,	a	,		_		- 1	. :	r	em	l.	76
46		/00	94	TA	1	, L	21	2	ΥŢ	2	0.1	٠,	ש	9 5	. 3	2	2); 1	2	1	T D	*	/0
	72,2	00,	23	9,	2"	± /	, 4	٠.	. ,	т	93	۰,	Τ.	90	, ,	2	Э.					7	84
47	DATA	717	л.	25	5	2	5.5		2 5	5) E	5) E	5							
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	PRINT'+1:S3:-5 C=307:FV=1 KF=0 POKEV+C,0: READD POKEL L=768: FORJ= FORJ= FORJ= GOSU: POKE (371 R,25: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS: IFJS:	CHFI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI	+2 L= 'P= MW'OF OF OF SOS ': F OS ': F OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS	S: S	(E)	S := CNE+C C PP := () " = 2 = 0 PP := 1	14 MW: 22 EX PO CO	-3	59 OK S: OTA OK PC ES: F (A	F F CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF	FO OIL-	1 + C = 3 , RJ	-4 = 0 8 = 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	: S :: I	33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:	== == 3 L + N :::	S 3.77 + + D D E : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	33111111111111111111111111111111111111	+ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Terrer Creecerre	CI = AF C ment em C = F mm m	31 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S15582: 15J66107 7 4 1145 446KE2485004526
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	PRINT'+1:S3:-5-5 -5-5 -5-5 -5-7 -5-7 -5-7 -5-7 -5-7	CHFE 20: F 15: F 15: F 15: F 17:	+2 L= 'P= MW'OF OF OF SOS ': F OS ': F OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS ' OS	S: S	(E)	S := CNE+C C PP := () " = 2 = 0 PP := 1	14 MW: 22 EX PO CO	-3	59 OK S: OTA OK PC ES: F (A	F F CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF	FO OIL-	1 + C = 3 , RJ	-4 = 0 8 = 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	: S :: I	33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:	== == 3 L + N :::	S 3.77 + + D D E : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	33 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	+ 1	Terrer Cree e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	CI = AF C m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	= 2131	S1552:5361Ø 9 24 1145 4466KE98380Ø45ØBT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	PRINT'+1:S3:-5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -7 -5 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7	CHFI 20::F 15::F 15::F 17::C 17:	L= 'P= 'P= MW'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF 'OF	SUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBSUBS	(E)	S := CNE+C C PP := () " = 2 = 0 PP := 1	14 MW: 22 EX PO 16 FF PF 12 2 1 1 FF	-3	59 OK S: OTA OK PC ES: F (A	F F CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF	FO OIL-	1 + C = 3 , RJ	-4 = 0 8 = 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	: S :: I	33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:	== == 3 L + N :::	S 3.77 + + D D E : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	33 11: 33 11: 35	+ 1	Terester Contraction of the cont	CI SAMO MENER ME EM (FIMM MEM MEM MEM MEM MEM MEM MEM MEM MEM	231 2 2 K 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S15582: 15J66107 7 4 1145 446KE2485004526

24 25	<pre>IFP=34ANDKF=ØTHENGOSUB73 :rem 211 IFP=61THENKF=1:POKE8181,61:POKE8181+C,</pre>	3,84,105,106,123,124,125,145,146,147,1 62,163 :rem 154
	5 :rem 240 GETL\$:IFL\$="L"THENLS=1:GOSUB82 :rem 30	65 DATA184,185,195,196,217,218,301,302,32 3,324,338,339,360,361,441,442,443,445
27	IFP=6ØANDLS<>1THENFP=1 :rem 59	:rem 85
	IFP=60ANDLS=1THENFP=2:PIT=M+DR:rem 114	66 DATA463,464,465,466,467 :rem 81
29	IFP=63THENAF=AF+1:POKEBT,63:POKEBT+C,5	67 B=INT(RND(1)*501)+0 :rem 169
	:BT=BT+1:GOSUB75 :rem 77	68 IFPEEK(B+L)<>PCTHEN67 :rem 213
3Ø	IFDR=ØANDFC=1THEN44 :rem 86	69 RETURN :rem 79
31	POKEM, 32: POKEM+C, 7: POKEM+DR+C, 7: POKEM+	
	DR, 58 : rem 80	7Ø POKES3,185:POKES2,202:POKES1,202:FORJ=
32	POKEM+DR+C-22,7:POKEM+DR+C+22,7:POKEM+	15TOØSTEP5:POKEV,J:NEXT:POKES3,210
	DR+C+1,7:POKEM+DR+C-1,7 :rem 37	:rem 74
33	POKEM+DR+C-23,7:POKEM+DR+C+23,7:POKEM+	71 POKES1,232:POKES2,232:FORJ=15TOØSTEP
33	DR+C+21,7:POKEM+DR+C-21,7:FC=1:rem 189	Ø5:POKEV,J:NEXT :rem 26
2.4		72 FORJ=ØTO2:POKES1+J,Ø:NEXT:POKEV,15:RET
34	1000	URN :rem 126
35	IFFP=1THENPOKEM+DR,60:GOTO76 :rem 217	73 POKEM, 32: POKEM+DR, 37: POKES4, 130: FORJ=1
	IFPS=1THENPOKEPIT,60:PS=0 :rem 48	5TOØSTEP-1:POKEV,J:NEXT:POKES4,Ø:POKEM
37		+DR, 34 :rem 179
	LS=Ø:IFDR=ØTHEN44 :rem 218	74 POKEM, 58: POKEV, 15: DR=Ø: FORT=1T05ØØ: NEX
39	POKES3, 240: FORT=1TO2: NEXT: POKES3, 0	T:RETURN :rem 188
40	:rem 95	75 POKES3, 220:FORT=1TO50:NEXT:POKES3,0:RE
40	IFDR=-22THENPOKEM+C+23,Ø:POKEM+C+22,Ø:	TURN :rem 170
4.7	POKEM+C+21,Ø:GOTO44 :rem 84	76 FORJ=254T018ØSTEP5:POKES2,J:POKES3,J
41	IFDR=1THENPOKEM+C-23,Ø:POKEM+C-1,Ø:POK	: POKEV, FV: FV=FV1: NEXT: POKES2, Ø: POKES
	EM+C+21,0:GOTO44 :rem 198	3,0 :rem 23
42	IFDR=-1THENPOKEM+C-21,0:POKEM+C+1,0:PO	77 POKECL, 240: PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT" YOU F
42	KEM+C+23,0:GOTO44 :rem 242	ELL INTO A PIT":GOTO81 :rem 18
43	POKEM+C-23, Ø: POKEM+C-22, Ø: POKEM+C-21, Ø	78 FORG=190TO235:POKES4,G:FORT=1TO10:NEXT
	:rem 96	:NEXT:FORG=235TO22ØSTEP-1:POKES4,G:FOR
	M=M+DR:FC=1:IFAF=3THEN46 :rem 138	T=1TO2Ø :rem 72
	GOTO14 :rem 7	79 NEXT:NEXT:FORJ=15T05STEP1:POKEV,J:NE
46	POKESB, 27: FORT=1T03ØØØ:NEXT: POKECL, 24Ø	XT:POKES4,Ø:POKEV,15:IFCS=1THEN24
	:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT" YOU SAVED THE C	:rem 131
47		80 POKECL, 240: PRINTCHR\$ (147): PRINT" YOU L
4 /	PRINT: PRINT: PRINT" PLAY AGAIN?": GOTO52	OST TO A BEAST!!" : rem 124
	:rem 121	01 DAKECD 27.EADT-1TA2@@@.NEVT.CATAE1
40	DOVECA 220 PODI-I EMOGEMEN F. DOVECD 12	81 POKESB, 27: FORT=1T03000:NEXT:GOT051
48	POKES4, 220: FORJ=15TO0STEP5: POKESB, 12	:rem 93
	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT :rem 232	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J
	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1T010:NEXT :rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1T010:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4,	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+I*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN
49	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, Ø : rem 232	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J
49 5ø	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63
49 5ø	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1T010:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1T010:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1T05000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3:
49 5ø	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1T010:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1T010:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, Ø :rem 232 FORT=1T05000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" :rem 81	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63
49 5ø 51	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1T010:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1T010:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1T05000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3: Castle Dungeon—64 Version
49 5ø 51 52 53	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18ØH:*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3: Castle Dungeon—64 Version Ø GOSUB 5000:GOSUB1500:GOSUB200:GOSUB1000
49 50 51 52 53 54	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45 IFA\$<'\n"N"THEN52 : rem 255	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3: Castle Dungeon—64 Version Ø GOSUB 5000:GOSUB1500:GOSUB200:GOSUB1000 :GOSUB1100:GOSUB1300::GOSUB1010:rem 108
49 50 51 52 53 54 55	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45 IFA\$\$<>"N"THEN52 : rem 255 END : rem 65	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18Ø+1*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3: Castle Dungeon—64 Version Ø GOSUB 5ØØØ:GOSUB15ØØ:GOSUB2ØØ:GOSUB1ØØ :GOSUB11ØØ:GOSUB13ØØ::GOSUB1Ø1Ø:rem 1Ø8 1 GOSUB 114Ø :rem 119
49 50 51 52 53 54 55	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1T010:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1T010:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1T05000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="X"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45 IFA\$<*"N"THEN52 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	:rem 93 82 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO15:POKEV,J:N=18ØH:*J :POKES3,N:NEXTJ,I:POKES3,Ø:RETURN :rem 63 Program 3: Castle Dungeon—64 Version Ø GOSUB 5000:GOSUB1500:GOSUB200:GOSUB1000 :GOSUB1100:GOSUB1300::GOSUB1010:rem 108 1 GOSUB 1140 2 crem 119 5 GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 4000:GOSUB 1500:TI\$="0
49 50 51 52 53 54 55	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINTTPLAY A GAIN? Y/N" GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45 IFA\$<"N"THEN52 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, Ø : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOT01 : rem 45 IFA\$<>"N"THEN52 : rem 65 DATAØ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	:rem 93
50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 :rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT :rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" :rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 :rem 241 IFA\$="X"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 :rem 45 IFA\$<'N"THEN52 :rem 255 END :rem 65 DATAØ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, Ø : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOT01 : rem 45 IFA\$<>"N"THEN52 : rem 65 DATAØ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$=""THENSESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 45 IFA\$<>"N"THEN52 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, Ø :rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" :rem 81 IFA\$=""THEN52 :rem 251 IFA\$=""THEN52 :rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHRS(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" GETAS:IFAS=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFAS="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATAØ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHRS(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" GETAS:IFAS=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFAS="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATAØ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8 : rem 233 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 251 IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 65 DATAA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8	Ref Ref
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 0 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 232 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINT*CHR\$(147):PRINT*PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOT01 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8 : rem 233 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 255 IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	Second
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8	rem 93
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINTT'PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	FORI=0TO3:FORJ=0TO15:POKEV, J:N=180+1*J:POKES3, N:NEXTJ, I:POKES3, 0:RETURN:POKES3, N:NEXTJ, I:POKES3, 0:RETURN:rem 63 Program 3:
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB,42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL,240:PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"PLAY A GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 255 END : rem 65 DATA0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	Ref Ref
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT	Second
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	7:POKEV, J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT : rem 232 POKESB, 42:FORT=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKES4, 8 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT : rem 239 POKECL, 240:PRINTCHR\$ (147):PRINTT'PLAY and 231 GAIN? Y/N" : rem 81 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN52 : rem 241 IFA\$="Y"THENRESTORE:GOTO1 : rem 65 DATA0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	From 13 For 1 For 1 For 1 For 1 For 2 Fo
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64	7:POKEV,J:FORT=1TO10:NEXT	FORI=0TO3:FORJ=0TO15:POKEV, J:N=180H1*J:POKES3, N:NEXTJ, I:POKES3, 0:RETURN

	K=1:RETURN :rem 58 KEY=-1:POKE13Ø3,43:POKE55575,1:GOSUB 4	401	POKE ATTDEC,14:POKE SUSTREL,201 :rem 100
1	01:RETURN :rem 233 GOSUB 320:IF NOT SWRD THEN A\$="YOU LOS	4Ø2	POKE H1,120:POKE WAVE,SAW:FORTD=1T010 0:NEXT:POKEWAVE,SAW-1 :rem 149
	T TO A BEAST":GOTO 600 :rem 40	403	FOR TD=1TO200:NEXT:RETURN :rem 76
	GOSUB 360:RETURN :rem 196 GOSUB 220:FORTD=1TO200:NEXT:GOTO 600		REM WIN SOUND AND OPENING SOUND :rem 92
110	:rem 136 BOMB=BOMB-1:POKE 1823+40*BOMB,45:POKE	420	POKEVOLUME, 15: POKE ATTDEC, 17: POKE SUS TREL, 140 : rem 61
	56095+40*BOMB,1:IF BOMB=0 THEN 500 :rem 212	430	FOR I= 1T07:POKE H2,NO(2,I):POKE H1,N L(2,I):POKE WAVE ,SAW :rem 6
	RETURN :rem 115 GOSUB260:GOSUB220:FORTD=1TO200:RETURN :rem 116	44Ø	FOR TD=1TODUR(2,I):NEXT:POKEWAVE,SAW- 1:FORTD=1TODUR(2,I):NEXT:NEXT:RETURN :rem 78
130	RETURN :rem 116	45Ø	REM LOSE SOUND :rem 57
140	IF NOT KEY THEN GOSUB 220:JOY=0:RETUR N :rem 244		POKE ATTDEC, 100: POKE SUSTREL, 120: POKE VOLUME, 15 :rem 104
	RETURN :rem 118	470	POKE H1,4:POKE L1,48:POKE WAVE, SAW: FO
	SWRD=-1:GOSUB 401:POKE 1423,49:POKE55 695,1:RETURN :rem 123		RTD=1T05ØØ:NEXT:POKE WAVE,SAW-1 :rem 189
17Ø	<pre>XH=Ø:POKE MAN,BLANK:MAN=MAN+JOY:POKE {SPACE}MAN,FIGURE:IF K=1 THEN POKE MA N,42:K=1 :rem 62</pre>	480	FOR TD=1TO400:NEXT:POKE H1,2:POKEL1,2 4:POKEWAVE,SAW:FORTD=1TO900:NEXT :rem 128
180	Q=MAN-1024:Y=INT(Q/40):X=(Q-Y*40)*8:I FX>255THENXH=INT(X/256):X=X-XH*256	485	POKEWAVE, SAW-1:FOR TD=1T0500:NEXT:RET URN :rem 106
	:rem 240	490	REM LEVITATE SOUND :rem 104
190	Y=Y*8+32:POKE HXSPRITE,XH:POKE LXSPRI	491	POKE ATTDEC, 100: POKE SUSTREL, 250: POKE
	TE,X:POKE YSPRITE,Y:BLANK=32 :rem 241		VOLUME, 15 :rem 112
	IFK=1THENK=Ø:BLANK=42 :rem 19 RETURN :rem 128	492	FOR A=1ØTO2Ø:FOR B=2Ø TO27:POKE H1,A+
	RETURN :rem 128 FOR I=1TO4:READ NO(1,1),DUR(1,1):NEXT		B:POKE L1,40:POKE WAVE, TRIANGLE
	:rem 120	403	FOR TD=1 TO2 :NEXT:POKE WAVE,TRIANGLE
2Ø1	FOR I=1TO7:READ NO(2,I),NL(2,I),DUR(2,I):NEXT :rem 60	400	-1:FOR TD=1 TO 1:NEXT:NEXT:NEXT :rem 189
2Ø5	RETURN :rem 119	494	RETURN :rem 129
210	DATA 8,100,7,50,7,50,12,300,14 :rem 105	5ØØ	POKE53269, Ø:GOSUB 410:POKE BACKGROUND ,1:FOR TD=1 TO 2000:NEXT :rem 35
211	DATA 2,24,100,2,24,100,2,24,100,2,163	510	PRINT"{CLR}":POKE 251,50:PRINT"{BLK}
	,100,2,24,100,2,163,100,3,35 :rem 235		{7 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}CONGRATULATIONS !"
	REM BUMP SOUND :rem 53		:rem 123
	POKE H1,15:POKE L1,10 :rem 66	520	PRINT" {2 DOWN} {9 RIGHT } YOU SAVED THE
240	POKE VOLUME,15:POKE ATTDEC,20:POKE SU STREL,5:POKE WAVE,NOISE :rem 29	E 2/4	{SPACE}CASTLE" :rem 156 GOTO 700 :rem 104
250	STREL,5:POKE WAVE,NOISE :rem 29 FOR TD=1T010:NEXT:POKE WAVE,NOISE-1:F		POKE 53269,0:POKE BACKGROUND,1:GOSUB
250	OR TD=1TO2:NEXT:RETURN :rem 52	422	[SPACE] 450:FOR TD=1 TO 2000:NEXT
26Ø	REM FALLING SOUND :rem 2		:rem 40
27Ø	POKE ATTDEC, 10: POKE SUSTREL, 10: POKE V	610	PRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN}{BLK}"SPC(((4Ø-(LE
	OLUME ,15 :rem 5		N(A\$)))/2))A\$:rem 41
	FOR I=200 TO 100 STEP-1 :rem 103	620	PRINT" [3 DOWN] [10 RIGHT] YOU LOST THE
290	POKE H1, I: POKE H2, 100: POKE WAVE, TRIAN	620	{SPACE}CASTLE!" :rem 187
300	GLE :rem 118 FOR TD=1TO3:NEXT:POKE WAVE,TRIANGLE-1		GOTO 710 :rem 106 POKE251,0:FORTD=1T01500:NEXT:PRINT"
200	:FOR TD=1TO3:NEXT:PORE WAVE, TRIANGLE-1	700	{2 DOWN}{14 RIGHT}THIS TIME" :rem 237
310	RETURN :rem 116	710	FORTD=1TO500:NEXT:PRINT"{5 DOWN}
	REM LION SOUND :rem 52		[6 SPACES] HIT Y FOR FURTHER ADVENTURE
33Ø	POKE ATTDEC,100:POKE SUSTREL,100:POKE VOLUME,15 :rem 98	72Ø	S" :rem 220 GET ANS\$:IFANS\$=""THEN720 :rem 151
340	POKE H1,2 :POKE H2,10:POKE WAVE,NOISE :FORTD=1T010000:NEXT:POKE WAVE,NOISE-1 :rem 251	73Ø	IF ANS\$="Y"THEN POKE BACKGROUND, Ø:GOT O 5 :rem 75
350	FORTD=1T0100:NEXT:RETURN :rem 76	1000	POKE251,0:END :rem 207 FORL=679T0703:READA:POKEL,A:NEXT:POK
	REM VICTORY SOUND :rem 54	1000	E806,167:POKE807,2:POKE251,40:RETURN
	POKE ATTDEC, 100: POKE SUSTREL, 100: POKE VOLUME, 15: rem 102	1010	PRINTCHR\$(144)"[CLR]{5 DOWN}{WHT}
380	FORI= 1 TO 4: POKE H1, NO(1,1): POKE H2,		{2 SPACES}FIND THE BOMBS HIDDEN IN T
	100:POKE WAVE, SAW :rem 5		HE DUNGEON." :rem 66
390	FOR TD=1 TO DUR(1,1):NEXT:POKE WAVE,S AW-1:FOR TD=1 TO DUR(1,1):NEXT:NEXT		PRINT"{DOWN}{2 RIGHT}DON'T FALL INTO A PIT OR GET EATEN BY " :rem 75
100	rem 54 RETURN :rem 116	1030	PRINT"{2 RIGHT}A BEAST. PRESS THE 'L
400	RETURN :rem 116		KEY FOR A " :rem 198

1040	PRINT"{DOWN}{2 SPACES}LEVITATION SPE LL. YOU HAVE 3 MINUTES" :rem 205		E=Ø:SWRD=Ø:KEY=Ø:BOMB=3:LOIN=44 :rem 42
1050	PRINT"{DOWN}{2 SPACES}TO FULFILL YOU R QUEST." :rem 104	151Ø	SAW=33:SUSTREL=54278:H1=54273:H2=542 72:FIGURE=40:BLANK=32 :rem 211
	PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" [9 SPACES] (HIT BUT TON TO BEGIN)" :rem 64	1515	HXSPRITE=53264:LXSPRITE=53248:YSPRIT E=53249:POKE 53271,1:POKE 53277,1
	GOSUB 10:IF JY<>111 THEN 1065:rem 33 RETURN :rem 174	1517	:rem 192 POKE 53269,1:FORI=832TO896:POKEI,255
	DATA72,138,72,152,72,166,251,240,8,1	1317	:NEXT:POKE2040,13 :rem 163
	60,255,136,208,253,202 :rem 81		POKE 53287,1:POKE53275,1 ::em 48
1080	DATA 208,248,104,168,104,170,104,76, 202,241 :rem 53	1520	FOR I=SOUND TO SOUND+28:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:POKE VOLUME, 15:RETURN: rem 243
1100	CM=14336:CS=53248:POKE56334,PEEK(563 34)AND254:POKE1,PEEK(1)AND251		I=49152:IF PEEK(I+2)=216THENSYS4916Ø:GOTO 3025 :rem 120
1110	:rem 254 FORI=ØTO1Ø23:POKECM+I,PEEK(CS+I):NEX	מומכ	READ A:IF A=256 THENSYS49160:GOTO 30 25 :rem 116
	T :rem 91		POKE I,A:I=I+1:GOTO 3010 :rem 70
1120	FORI=CM+32ØTOCM+32Ø+95:READA:POKEI,A BS(A-255):NEXT :rem 44	3Ø25	FORI=1024T01062:POKEI,41:POKEI+960,4 1:NEXT :rem 51
	POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(56334) OR1: RETURN : rem 206	3Ø27	FORI=55296T056295:POKEI,Ø:NEXT:RETUR N :rem 147
1140	POKE53272, (PEEK(53272) AND 240) OR14 :rem 93		DATA 1,0,216,255,255,255,40 :rem 26 DATA 0,169,41,133,251,169,40 :rem 81
1150	RETURN : rem 167		DATA 133,253,169,4,133,252,133
1160	DATA247,227,246,193,215,247,235,235,		:rem 182
1170	255,34,34,34,255,68,68,68 :rem 7 DATA255,231,195,129,129,131,199,255,	3060	DATA 254,169,147,32,210,255,162 :rem 239
	255,191,95,64,90,186,255,255:rem 163	3Ø7Ø	DATA Ø,160,0,169,41 ,145,253 :rem 28
1180	DATA191,121,112,1,0,135,55,115,255,2 39,247,231,195,195,231,255 :rem 19	3Ø8Ø	DATA 200,192,39,208,249,24,165 :rem 194
1190	DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255	3090	DATA 253,105,40,133,253,144,2 :rem 126
	:rem 57	3100	DATA 230,254,232,224,23,208,229 :rem 225
1200	DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255, 255,253,251,247,143,207,175,255	3110	DATA 160,0,169,4,145,251,169 :rem 84
	:rem 38	3120	DATA 255,141,15,212,169,128,141
1210	DATA191,121,112,1,0,135,55,115,255,2 55,231,0,0,231,255,255 :rem 44	3130	:rem 230 DATA 18,212,173,27,212,41,3 :rem 24
1300	PRINT CHR\$(147):POKE BACKGROUND, Ø:PO		DATA 133,173,170,10,168,24,185
13Ø5	KE BRDER,Ø :rem 24 READ L,N:IFN=-1THEN GOSUB410:FORTD=1	3150	:rem 184 DATA Ø,192,1Ø1,251,133,17Ø,185
	TO25ØØ:NEXT:RETURN :rem 197		:rem 174
1310	FORJ=ØTON:READS:POKEL+J,S:NEXT:GOTO1 305 :rem 91	3160	DATA 1,192,101,252,133,171,24 :rem 122
1360	DATA1234,17,85,64,73,112,64,110,85,6 4,75,64,114,64,112,32,32,112,64,75		DATA 185,0,192,101,170,133,253 :rem 178
1370	:rem 160 DATA1274,16,93,32,32,107,64,115,74,6	3180	DATA 185,1,192,101,171,133,254 :rem 182
10,0	4,73,32,93,32,93,32,32,107,64	3190	DATA 160,0,177,253,201,41,208
1380	:rem 174 DATA1314,17,74,64,75,75,32,125,85,64	3200	:rem 129 DATA 18,138,145,253,169,32,145
	,75,32,75,32,74,64,75,109,64,73		:rem 191
1420	:rem 45 DATA1393,20,114,64,73,73,32,110,85,7	3210	DATA 170,165,253,133,251,165,254 :rem 28
	3,110,85,64,73,112,64,75,85,64,73	3220	DATA 133,252,76,62,192,232,138
1421	:rem 119 DATA85,73 :rem 229	323Ø	:rem 189 DATA 41,3,197,173,208,189,177
1430	DATA 110 :rem 116		:rem 153
1440	DATA1433,20,93,32,93,93,32,93,93,93,93,93,93,93,64,73,107,64,32,93,32,93,93	3240	DATA 251,170,169,32,145,251,224 :rem 234
	:rem 142		DATA 4,240,26,138,10,168,162 :rem 83
	DATA93,93 :rem 232 DATA1473,20,113,64,75,74,64,115,125,		DATA 2,56,165,251,249,0,192 :rem 41 DATA 133,251,165,252,249,1,192
1 750	74,75,74,64,75,109,64,73,74,64,75,12		:rem 190
1/55	5 :rem 83 DATA 74,75,-1,-1 :rem Ø	3280	DATA 133,252,202,208,238,76,62 :rem 191
	WAVE=54276:NOISE=129:TRIANGLE=17:VOL	3290	DATA 192,169,1,160,0,153,0 :rem 237
	=54296:SOUND=54272:ATTDEC=54277	3300	DATA 216,153,0,217,153,0,218 :rem 72
1505	:rem 175 BACKGROUND=53281:BRDER=53280:LEVITAT	3310	DATA 153,0,219,200,208,241,96,256 :rem 73
1000			

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	REM CHARACTER PLACEMENTS : rem 3:
4010	T=32:Q=42:FOR I=1 TO 7:GOSUB 4100:NI
	XT :rem 14
4020	Q=44:FOR I=1 TO 6:GOSUB 4100:NEXT
	:rem 10
4030	Q=45:FOR I=1 TO 3:GOSUB 4100:NEXT
	:rem 100
4040	Q=43:FOR I=1 TO 2:GOSUB 4100:NEXT
	:rem 98
	Q=47:FOR I=1 TO 5 :rem 114
	GOSUB 4100 :rem 19
4060	IF(PEEK(PLACE-40)<>32)OR(PEEK(PLACE-
	40) <> 32) THENPOKEPLACE, BLANK: GOTO 405
	:rem 200
4070	
	Q=49:GOSUB 4100 :rem 76
	Q=FIGURE:GOSUB 4100:MAN=PLACE:rem 84
4Ø95	T=41:Q=32:FORI=1T050:GOSUB 4100:NEXT
	:RETURN :rem 23
4100	X=(RND(1)*36+2):Y=INT(RND(1)*20+3):1
	L=Y*40+X+1024: IFPEEK(PLACE) <> TTHEN4
	00 :rem 5
4110	POKE PLACE, Q: RETURN : rem 24:
5000	PRINT"{CLR}{11 DOWN}{14 RIGHT}{RVS}
	LEASE WAIT" :rem 12:
5Ø1Ø	RETURN :rem 166

See article on page 56.

E8109,77

8132,77

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

DIMJS(2,2):POKE37139,Ø:DD=37154:PA=3713

FORI=ØTO2:FORJ=ØTO2:READJS(J,I):NEXT:NE

Program 1: VIC Version 7:PB=37152:V\$=" SECONDS"

XT:FORT=ØTO1Ø:READB\$(T):NEXT

3	CO=3Ø72Ø:SC=768Ø:BG=1:BE=7955 :rem 233
4	POKE36879,255:PRINT"[CLR][6 DOWN]
	[3 RIGHT] [RVS] [PUR] REVENGE OF CYON[BLU]
	{OFF}":PRINT" [5 DOWN] {RIGHT } SKILL LEVEL
	(1-6) ?"; :rem 163
5	GETAS: IFAS=""THEN5 :rem 141
	D=VAL(A\$):IFD<1ORD>6THEN4 :rem 134
	PRINT" { CLR } ": POKE36879,8:A=32:A1=32:A2=
•	32 :rem 51
8	FORI=ØTO220:POKE38796+I,5:NEXT:POKE3877
0	5,2:FORP=1TO20:POKE38778+P,5:NEXT:POKE3
	8767.6 :rem 54
_	
9	PRINT" {HOME} "BG: J=0: K=0: VB=0: POKE7708, 4
	6:POKE7818,46:POKE7738,46:POKE7727,81:T
	H=Ø:S=Ø :rem 94
10	POKE8076,78:POKE8077,99:POKE8078,77:PO
	KE8101,77:POKE8102,100:POKE8103,78
	:rem 69
11	
	KE8063,78:POKE8064,77:POKE8086,103:POK

POKE8110,79:POKE8089,79:POKE8068,78:PO

KE8069,99:POKE8070,77:POKE8093,80:POKE

```
13 POKE8133, 100: POKE8134, 100: POKE8135, 100
      :POKE8136,100:POKE8137,78:POKE8115,103
E
7
   14 POKE8Ø94,78:POKE8Ø73,78:POKE8Ø74,77:PO
      KE8075,78:POKE8112,108:POKE8113,123
1
                                       :rem 122
   15 POKE8152, 32: POKE8Ø55, 88: POKE8Ø47, 93: PO
Ø
      KE7782,46:POKE7901,46:POKE7691,46:POKE
      8025.87
8
                                       :rem 241
4
   16 POKE38745,4
                                         :rem 1
   17 POKE36878, 15: FORL=1T05: FORM=180T0235ST
9
      EP2:POKE36876,M:FORN=1T010:NEXT:rem 37
+
   18 NEXT: POKE36876, Ø: FORM=1TO5Ø: NEXT: NEXT:
5
      POKE36878, Ø: PRINT" [HOME] [3 SPACES]"
Ø
Ø
Ø
   19 FORN=1TO2: POKE8115-N, 46: FORQ=1TO120: NE
      XT: POKE8115-N, 32:NEXT:LK=Ø:TIS="ØØØØØØ
4
                                        :rem 81
Т
   20 POKEBE+VB, A
                                        :rem 72
1
   21 POKEDD, 127:S3=-((PEEK(PB)AND128)=Ø):PO
P
      KEDD, 255
1
   22 P=PEEK(PA):S1=-((PAND8)=0):S2=((PAND16
Ø
      )=Ø):SØ=((PAND4)=Ø)
1
                                       :rem 127
   23 FR=-((PAND32)=0):X=S2+S3:Y=S0+S1:IFLK>
P
      8164THEN6Ø
                                        :rem 11
3
   24 C=C+1:IFFR=1THENTH=TH+1
                                        :rem 84
   25 POKELK+PO+CO, D1:IFA1<>43THENPOKELK+PO.
                                       :rem 206
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Revenge Of Cyon

:rem 180

:rem 6

3Ø POKE36878, Ø: VB=VB+JS(X+1,Y+1)+(VB>22Ø) *22-(VB<-264)*22 :rem 112 31 A=PEEK(BE+VB):POKEBE+VB,43:IFC=2THENLK =LK+22:C=Ø :rem 118

26 IFBG>6ANDJ<>lTHENPOKELK+PO+3Ø726,D2:IF

27 IFK<>1THENLK=INT(RND(1)*150)+SC:rem 20 28 POKE8025,81:POKE36878,0:IFFR=1ANDTH<=7

29 K=1:PO=INT(RND(1)*D)+1:IFTH>7THENFR=0

:rem 217

:rem 180

A2<>43THENPOKELK+PO+6,A2

THENGOSUB46

32 Al=PEEK(LK+PO):Dl=PEEK(LK+PO+CO)

:rem 107 33 IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENA2=PEEK(LK+PO+6):D2=P EEK(LK+PO+3Ø726) :rem 194

34 IFS<>lTHENPOKELK+PO+CO,7:POKELK+PO,90 :rem 50

35 A\$="SHOTS":IFTH=1THENA\$="SHOT" :rem 5 36 PRINT" {HOME}";:XC=BE+VB:IFXC=LK+POANDF R=1THENPRINTTH; A\$: PRINTRIGHT\$ (TI\$, 2)V\$:GOTO49 :rem 234

37 IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENPOKELK+PO+30726,7:POK ELK+PO+6,90 :rem 205

38 IFBG>6ANDJ<>lANDXC=LK+PO+6ANDFR=1THENP RINTTH; A\$: PRINTRIGHT\$ (TI\$, 2) V\$: GOSUB41 :rem 111

39 POKE8025,87:IFJ=1ANDS=1THENBG=BG+1:GOT :rem 210

40 POKESC+QW, 32:QW=INT(RND(1)*176)+44:POK ESC+QW, 46:GOTO20

41 POKE36878, 15: FORW=1TO6: FORY=220TO254: P OKE36876, Y: NEXT: NEXT: POKELK+PO+CO+6, 1

:rem 177 42 POKELK+PO+6,43 :rem 234

43 FORZ=22TOLK-SCSTEP22:G=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+6) :G1=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+CO+6):POKELK+PO-Z+CO+ 6,7 :rem 160 44 POKELK+PO-Z+6.90:FORH=1TO70:NEXT:POKEL

K+PO-Z+CO+6, G1:POKELK+PO-Z+6, G:NEXT

:rem 126 45 TH=Ø:J=1:RETURN 46 POKE36878, 15: POKE36876, 244: FORFV=1TO7Ø

:NEXT:POKE36878, Ø:RETURN

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:rem 21

47	IFBG<=11THEN7 :re	m 196	PRINT"{CYN}"BG:TI\$="000000" :rem 94
48	001010		LK=INT(RND(1)*150)+SC :rem 137
49	IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENPOKELK+PO+CO+6,7		FORI=1T010:0=1064+INT(RND(1)*520):POK
		n 193	EO,46:POKEO+CO,1:NEXT :rem 237
50	S=1:POKE36878,15:FORL=1T015:FORM=	25ØTO 22Ø	POKE1154,81:POKE1154+CO,1 :rem 113
- 1			PRINT"{13 DOWN}" :rem 67 PRINT"{GRN}{6 DOWN}NE2 T}{UP}{LEFT}
51	FORM=240T0250:POKE36876,M:NEXT:PO		{RED}X(GRN){6 DOWN\N\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	76,0:NEXT:POKE36878,0:POKELK+PO+C	em 88	R_{1}^{2} R_{2}^{2} R_{3}^{2} R_{3
52		n 138	[DOWN]M(DOWN)M(DOWN)ME7 @3N
	FORZ=22TOLK-SCSTEP22:G=PEEK(LK+PO		{UP}N{UP}NM{DOWN}ME2 @N{UP}N{UP}N
00	1=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+CO): POKELK+PO-Z+CO		ET3" :rem 43
			PRINT"{21 RIGHT}N{UP}EGM{UP}{LEFT}
54	POKELK+PO-Z, 90: FORH=1TO70: NEXT: PO		E@3NE2 T3{UP}{LEFT}{BLU}-{GRN}
	PO-Z+CO,G1:POKELK+PO-Z,G:NEXT :r	em 94	EMATTAL (NWOD)E9AMETA(NWOD)
		rem 3	{DOWN}M" :rem 83
			POKE1769,87:POKE1769+CO,4:POKE1887,12
57	IFJ=1ANDS=1THENBG=BG+1:IFBG<12THE		4:POKE1887+CO,5 :rem 249
			FORI=1890TO1887STEP-1:POKEI+1,32:POKE
		m 224 em 17 28Ø	I+CO+1,0:POKEI,124:POKEI+CO,5:rem 248 FORJ=1TO80:NEXTJ,I :rem 124
			J=0:K=0 :rem 68
	POKE36876, Ø: POKE36877, 220: FORL=15	0111 00	X=20:Y=12:TH=0:S1=0:A=32:A1=32:A2=32
01		m 229	:rem 229
62	POKE36879, ZN: NEXT: NEXT: POKE36877,		FORW=1TO3:FORI=1ØTO2ØØSTEP1Ø:POKECO+1
		em 23	,I:POKECO+4,33:FORJ=1TO10:NEXTJ,I,W
63	PRINT" {CLR}":FORZN=8T0255:POKE368		:rem 64
			PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{4 SPACES}":rem 138
64	PRINT"{2 DOWN}{3 RIGHT}{GRN}YOU S	JRVIV 330	POKECO+4,32 :rem 71
	ED"BG-1:PRINT" [4 RIGHT]ATTACK WAV		S=1524 :rem 243
C E			POKES, A : rem 135
60	PRINT"{2 DOWN}{RVS}{BLU}PLAY AGAI N){OFF}" :r	N?(Y, 360 em 26	P=PEEK(56320)AND15:Y=Y+((PAND1)=0)-((PAND2)=0):X=X+((PAND4)=0)-((PAND8)=0)
66		m 251	:rem 108
			FR=PEEK(56320)AND16:IFX<0THENX=39
		em 69	:rem 220
69	PRINT" [DOWN] [3 RIGHT] YOUR RANK IS		IFY<ØTHENY=Ø :rem 228
	INT"{DOWN} [4 RIGHT] "B\$ (BG-1)" [GRN	.":R 390	IFX>39THENX=Ø :rem 33
		n 209 400	IFY>24THENY=24 :rem 75
70	DATA-23,-22,-21,-1,0,1,21,22,23		IFLK>1983THEN61Ø :rem 148
71		[720	C=C+1:IFFR=ØTHENTH=TH+1 :rem 131
		m 148	POKELK+CO+PO,D1:IFA1<>43THENPOKELK+PO,A1 :rem 254
72	DATA" [PUR] SECOND LIEUTENANT [BLU]		IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENPOKELK+CO+PO+6,D2:IF
	{BLK}FIRST LIEUTENANT" :re	m 184	A2<>43THENPOKELK+PO+6,A2 :rem 71
73	DATA" { RED } CAPTAIN { BLU } ", " { BLK } MAJ		IFFR=ØANDTH<=7THENGOSUB1Ø3Ø :rem 191
		m 210 460	PO=INT(RND(1)*D)+1:IFTH>7THENFR=1
74	DATA"{PUR}GENERAL{BLU}","{BLK}FIE	LD MA	:rem 241
75		em 89 470	POKEOS, 32:NS=1Ø64+INT(RND(1)*52Ø):POK
	DATA" {RED}MR. PRESIDENT" : :: PRINT" {CLR} {RED}YOU HAVE SAVED EA	em 97	ENS,46:OS=NS :rem 200
70	{2 SPACES}FROM THE ALIEN ATTACK! {	OT 11 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	S=SC+X+Y*40 :rem 87
		em 73	A=PEEK(S):POKES,43:IFC=2THENLK=LK+40:
_			C=Ø :rem 193 Al=PEEK(LK+PO):Dl=PEEK(LK+PO+CO)
P	ogram 2: 64 Version	ששכ	######################################
	Ø CO=54272:FORT=COTOCO+24:POKET,Ø:	NEXT 510	:rem 155 IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENA2=PEEK(LK+PO+6):D2=
	·	rem Ø	PEEK(LK+PO+CO+6) :rem 227
11	Ø POKE53280,0:POKE53281,1:V\$=" SEC	ONDS" 520	IFS1<>1THENPOKELK+PO+CO,7:POKELK+PO,9
12	<pre>Ø PRINT"{CLR}{7 DOWN}"TAB(12)"{RVS</pre>		Ø :rem 147 A\$="SHOTS":IFTH=lTHENA\$="SHOT"
1.0		m 215	:rem 53
13	<pre>Ø PRINT"{2 DOWN}"TAB(11)"{BLU}(USE</pre>		PRINT" (HOME) (BLU)";:IFS=LK+POANDFR=ØT
14	<pre>Ø PRINT"{5 DOWN}{8 RIGHT}WHAT SKIL</pre>		HENPRINTTH; A\$:PRINTRIGHT\$(TI\$,2)V\$:GO TO910 :rem 193
	EL (1-6)?" :re	m 242 55Ø	IFBG>6ANDJ <> 1THENPOKELK+PO+CO+6,7:POK
	Ø GETA\$:IFA\$<"1"ORA\$>"6"THEN15Ø :r		ELK+PO+6,90 :rem 238
			IFBG>6ANDJ<>1ANDS=LK+PO+6ANDFR=ØTHENP
1/	<pre>Ø POKECO+24,15:POKECO+5,17:POKECO+ :POKECO,100 :r</pre>	6,248 em 73	RINTTH; A\$: PRINTRIGHT\$ (TI\$, 2); :GOSUB86 Ø :rem 80
18			IFPEEK(1769)=87THENPOKE1769,81:POKE17
	0 POKE53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE532		69+CO,4:GOTO59Ø :rem 92

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	POKE1769,87:POKE1769+CO,4 :rem 155 IFJ=1ANDS1=1THENBG=BG+1:GOTO1040	1TO70:NEXT:POKELK+PO-Z+CO,G1 :rem 200 970 POKELK+PO-Z,G:NEXT :rem 163
6ØØ	:rem 188 POKESC+QW,32:QW=INT(RND(1)*36Ø)+8Ø:PO KESC+QW,46:GOTO35Ø :rem 73	98Ø IFBG<7THENBG=BG+1:GOTO19Ø :rem 19 99Ø IFJ=1ANDS=1THENBG=BG+1:IFBG<12THEN19Ø :rem 17
610		
		1000 IFJ=lANDS=lANDBG=12THEN840 :rem 99
	POKECO+1,10:POKECO+4,129 :rem 100	1010 GOTO550 :rem 149
630	FORI=ØTO15:FORJ=ØTO15:POKE5328Ø,I:POK	1020 REM FIRE NOISE :rem 75
	E53281,J:NEXTJ,I :rem 26	1030 POKECO+1,200:POKE CO+4,129:POKECO+4,
610		
	POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0 :rem 239	128:FORT=1T0100:NEXT:RETURN :rem 140
	POKECO+4,128 :rem 130	1040 IFBG<=11THEN190 :rem 129
66Ø	PRINT"[CLR] {7 DOWN] {CYN} {6 RIGHT}YOU	1050 GOTO840 :rem 155
	{SPACE}SURVIVED"BG-1"ATTACK WAVES.	
	{7 DOWN}" :rem 71	The summer
670	ONBGGOSUB730,740,750,760,770,780,790,	Therapy
070		
	800,810,820,830 :rem 172	See article on page 78.
680	PRINT"{YEL}{5 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}PLAY AGA	
	IN (Y/N)?" :rem 157	
690	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN690 :rem 97	BEFORE TYPING
	IFA\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 137	
		Before typing in programs, please refer to "How
	IFA\$="N"THENEND :rem 97	To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A
	GOTO690 :rem 113	Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and
730	PRINT"{PUR}{13 RIGHT}SORRY, PRIVATE."	Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before
	:RETURN :rem 174	the Presence Listings
740	PRINT" {PUR} { 10 RIGHT } NOT TOO BAD, COR	the Program Listings.
	PORAL.":RETURN :rem 170	
750		December 1. m.
750	PRINT" [PUR] [10 RIGHT] NICE GOING, SERG	Program 1: Therapy—64 Version
	EANT.":RETURN :rem 139	
76Ø	PRINT" [PUR] [6 RIGHT] WAY TO GO, SECOND	100 PRINTCHR\$(142)CHR\$(8)CHR\$(30):POKE532
	LIEUTENANT.":RETURN :rem 11	81,0:POKE53280,0:GOSUB1230:POKE198,0
770	PRINT" {PUR} {6 RIGHT }YOU ARE NOW FIRST	:rem 188
		105 Q=0:QD=0 :rem 144
700	LIEUTENANT.": RETURN : rem 75	110 PRINTCHR\$(147); "HELLO. I'M DR. ROM. W
180	PRINT" {PUR} {10 RIGHT}YOU ARE NOW A CA	HAT'S YOUR NAME?" :rem 40
	PTAIN.":RETURN :rem 128	115 GOSUBl16Ø:A\$=Pl\$:PRINT :rem 39
790	PRINT" {PUR} { 11 RIGHT } YOU ARE NOW A MA	120 PRINT"IN ONE WORD, "; A\$; ", ": PRINT"WHA
	JOR.":RETURN :rem 23	T IS YOUR PROBLEM?":GOSUB1160:B\$=P1\$
200	PRINT" {PUR} {9 RIGHT } YOU ARE NOW A COL	
CDD		:rem 14
010		130 PRINT: PRINTBS; "?": PRINT: PRINT CAN
810	PRINT"{PUR}{9 RIGHT}YOU ARE NOW A GEN	{SPACE}YOU TELL ME MORE?" :rem 108
	ERAL.":RETURN :rem 91	140 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 48
820	PRINT"{PUR}{6 RIGHT}YOU ARE NOW A FIE	150 PRINT:PRINT"I UNDERSTAND ";B\$;" IS DI
	LD MARSHALL.":RETURN : rem 191	FFICULT":PRINT"FOR YOU." :rem 226
830	PRINT"[PUR] {10 RIGHT] HELLO, MR. PRESI	160 GOSUB1160:IFP1\$="NO"THENPRINT"MAYBE I
030		
040	DENT.": RETURN : rem 141	'M NOT QUITE UNDERSTANDING"
840	PRINT"{CLR}{YEL}{8 DOWN}{RIGHT}YOU SA	:rem 111
	VED THE EARTH FROM ALIEN ATTACK!!	170 PRINT: PRINT"CAN YOU BE MORE SPECIFIC?
	[7 DOWN]" :rem 22	HOW IS":PRINTB\$;" A PROBLEM FOR YOU?
85Ø	GOTO 68Ø :rem 116	" :rem 233
	FORF=1T03:FORL=15ØT01ØØSTEP-1:POKECO+	
500		180 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 52
	1,L:POKECO+4,17:NEXT:POKECO+4,16	190 PRINT: PRINT "HOW DOES THIS MAKE YOU FE
	:rem 185	EL, ";A\$;"?":GOSUB116Ø:C\$=P1\$:rem 73
870	PRINTV\$: POKELK+PO+CO+6,1: POKELK+PO+6,	200 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 13
	43 :rem 169	205 PRINT"SO WHAT YOU'RE SAYING, "; AS; ", "
880	FORZ=40TOLK-SCSTEP40:G=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+6	:PRINT"IS THAT YOUR PROBLEM WITH ";B\$
):G1=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+CO+6) :rem 7	
200	POKELK+PO-Z+CO+6,7:POKELK+PO-Z+6,90:F	:rem 80
090	PORELRIPO-Zitoto, /: PORELRIPO-Zito, 99:F	210 PRINT"IS MAKING YOU FEEL "; C\$; ". ": GOS
	ORH=1TO70:NEXT:POKELK+PO-Z+CO+6,G1	UB116Ø :rem 161
	:rem 237	220 PRINT: PRINT"CAN YOU ELABORATE ON YOUR
900	POKELK+PO-Z+6,G:NEXT:TH=0:J=1:RETURN	FEELINGS?":GOSUB1160:GOSUB900
	:rem 76	:rem 215
910	IFBG>6ANDJ<>1THENPOKELK+PO+CO+6,7:POK	230 PRINT:PRINT"HAS THIS BEEN A PROBLEM F
		OD YOU DEBODES (MEG OD MO) H TO SEEM A PROBLEM F
000		OR YOU BEFORE? (YES OR NO)":GOSUB116Ø
	Sl=1 :rem 141	:rem 133
930	FORT=1TO3:FORTY=100TO150:POKECO+1,TY:	240 IFP1\$<>"NO"THEN260 :rem 236
	POKECO+4,17:NEXT:NEXT:POKECO+4,16	250 PRINT"I SEE. THEN THIS NEW SITUATION
	:rem 237	{SPACE}MUST BE{2 SPACES}DIFFICULT FOR
940	S1=1:POKELK+PO+CO,1:TH=0:POKELK+PO,43	
~		YOU.":GOTO320 :rem 81
950	:rem 19 FORZ=40TOLK-SCSTEP40:G=PEEK(LK+PO-Z):	260 PRINT:PRINT"DID YOU ALSO FEEL ";C\$;"
250		{SPACE}THEN?" :rem 216
0.00	G1=PEEK(LK+PO-Z+CO) :rem 67	27Ø GOSUB116Ø:PRINT"TELL ME MORE.":rem 16
960	POKELK+PO-Z+CO, 7: POKELK+PO-Z, 90: FORH=	280 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 53
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290	PRINTCHR\$(147)"I THINK WE HAVE SOMETH ING HERE. DO YOU{2 SPACES}SEE A PATTE	640	S"THEN650 :rem 2 PRINT:PRINT"IN WHAT WAY?":GOSUB1160:G
3ØØ	RN?" :rem 236 GOSUB116Ø:PRINT:PRINT"GO ON"	65Ø	OSUB900 :rem 2 PRINT:PRINT"HOW DOES THIS RELATE TO Y
310	:rem 106 GOSUBl160:PRINT:PRINT"THIS SOUNDS DIF	660	OUR PROBLEM":PRINT"WITH ";B\$:rem 44 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINT:PRINT"WHEN I
320	FICULT FOR YOU.":GOSUB1160 :rem 240 PRINT:PRINT"DO YOU HAVE A PLAN TO DEA	670	SAID ";B\$;" YOU SAID ";F\$:rem 136 PRINT"WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS MEANS?":
	L WITH THIS {4 SPACES } CURRENT SITUATION ?" :rem 156	680	GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 112 PRINT:PRINT"ARE YOU DISTRESSED? DO YO
33Ø 34Ø	PRINT"YES OR NO.":GOSUB1160 :rem 70 IFP1\$<>"YES"THEN350 :rem 65		U WANT A{7 SPACES}KLEENEX?":GOSUB1160 :rem 28
343	PRINT"DO YOU THINK THIS PLAN WILL BE":PRINT"SUCCESSFUL?":GOTO360 :rem 241		IFP1\$<>"YES"THEN710 :rem 73 PRINT"HERE.":FORT=1T01000:NEXTT
35Ø	PRINT:PRINT"WHY DON'T YOU MAKE A LIST		PRINT:PRINT"IT'S INTERESTING THAT WHE
36Ø	":rem 107 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 52	710	N I SAID FUN, {2 SPACES}YOU SAID ";G\$
	FORT=1T0500:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 253	720	:rem 57 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINTCHR\$(147);"HM
38Ø	PRINT"OKAY, WHAT SINGLE WORD BEST DES	73Ø	MMM" :rem 110 PRINT:PRINT"IT SEEMS TO ME, ";A\$;","
385	CRIBES" :rem 192 PRINT"HOW YOU ARE FEELING RIGHT NOW?"	735	:rem 248 PRINT"THAT THIS ALL TIES IN TO YOUR P
39Ø	:rem 223 GOSUB1160:D\$=P1\$::PRINT:PRINTD\$;"?	740	ROBLEM" :rem 129 PRINT"WITH ":B\$:rem 73
	" :rem 224		GOSUB1160:GOTO770 :rem 245
400	GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINT :rem 246		REM ***DREAMS*** :rem 57
410	PRINT"I'M THINKING OF DOING SOMETHING	77Ø	PRINT:PRINT"LET'S TRY A DIFFERENT":PR
	HERE. {3 SPACES}LET'S TRY SOME WORD";		INT"APPROACH,";A\$:rem 145
	:rem 142	78Ø	PRINT"TELL ME ABOUT ONE OF YOUR DREAM
430	PRINT" ASSOCIATION":PRINT"AND SEE WHE RE IT LEADS US." :rem 183		S.":GOSUB1160:GOSUB1040:IFQD=1THEN840 :rem 246
440	PRINT"WHAT DO YOU THINK(YES OR NO)?": GOSUB1160 :rem 236	790	PRINT:PRINT"HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS { 4 SPACES } IN THE DREAM?"
450	IFP1\$="YES"THEN490 :rem 11		:rem 171
	PRINT: PRINT "YOU SEEM TO BE HAVING SOM		GOSUB1160 :rem 233
	E PROBLEMS WITHTHIS." :rem 122	800	PRINT: PRINT "DID THE DREAM HAVE ANYTHI
470	PRINT"CAN YOU TELL ME ABOUT IT?":GOSU	910	NG TO DO WITH[2 SPACES]"; I\$:rem 235 GOSUB1160:FORT=1TO1000:NEXTT :rem 245
100	B1160:IFP1\$="NO"THEN840 :rem 46 PRINT:PRINT"I REALLY THINK A WORD ASS		REM ***ALL DONE*** :rem 121
400	OCIATION WOULD BE USEFUL RIGHT NOW."		PRINT: PRINT"I THINK WE'RE MOVING IN A
400	:rem 4		[15 SPACES]GOOD DIRECTION.":PRINT :rem 187
	PRINT:PRINT"LET'S DO IT." :rem 242 PRINT"I'LL SAY A WORD. YOU SAY THE FI	840	PRINT"WE'VE DISCUSSED YOUR PROBLEM WI
ששכ	RST WORD THAT COMES TO YOUR MIND."	010	TH":PRINTB\$;" AND HOW THIS MAKES YOU
	:rem 133	o E Ø	PRINT"FEEL ":CS:":" :rem 255
	REM ***WORD ASSOCIATION*** :rem 239 FORT=1T05000:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147);"DO	86Ø	PRINT"FEEL ";C\$;";" :rem 230 PRINT"AND DISCUSSED SOME POSSIBLE SOL
	G":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 204		UTIONS." :rem 124
530	PRINT:PRINT"DRINK":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 241	870	PRINT:PRINT"I SEE YOUR TIME IS UP. {18 SPACES}SEE YOU NEXT WEEK."
54Ø	PRINT:PRINT"HOME":PRINT:GOSUB1160:E\$= P1\$:rem 40	880	:rem 189 :rem 119
55Ø	PRINT:PRINTB\$:PRINT:GOSUB1160:F\$=P1\$:rem 35		REM ***KEYWORDS*** :rem 249 IFQ>ØTHENRETURN :rem 246
56Ø	PRINT:PRINT"FEELINGS":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 201	91Ø 92Ø	FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-5 :rem 19 IFMID\$(P1\$,J,5)<>" FUN "THEN93Ø
57Ø	PRINT:PRINT"FUN":PRINT:GOSUB116Ø:G\$=P 1\$:rem 237		:rem 103 PRINT:PRINT"WHAT ARE YOUR FEELINGS AB
58Ø	PRINT:PRINT"MOM":PRINT:GOSUB1160:I\$=P		OUT FUN?":GOTO950 :rem 148 NEXTJ :rem 37
59Ø	PRINT: PRINTC\$: PRINT: GOSUB1160: J\$=P1\$	940	RETURN : rem 125 GOSUB1160:Q=1:PRINT:PRINT"THESE FEELI
6ØØ	:rem 44 FORT=1T01000:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147)		NGS SEEM IMPORTANT." :rem 141
610	:rem 37 PRINT"I NOTICED WHEN I SAID HOME":PRI		GOSUB1160:RETURN :rem 1 0 REM ***DREAM KEYWORD SEARCH***
620	NT"THAT YOU SAID "; E\$; "." : rem 39	105	### :rem 233 ### ### FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-7
020	PRINT"DOES THIS SOMEHOW REFLECT HOW Y OU FEEL{2 SPACES}ABOUT YOURSELF?"		Ø IFMID\$(P1\$,J,7)=" DON'T "THEN112Ø
63Ø	:rem 45 PRINT"YES OR NO":GOSUB1160:IFP1\$<>"YE	107	% rem 243 % rem 81

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1080	FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-6 :rem 67		NJOY YOUR THERAPY SESSION." :rem 238
	IFMID\$(P1\$,J,6)=" DONT "THEN1120	1459	PRINTSPC(240); CHR\$(18); "HIT ANY KEY
	:rem 206		{SPACE}TO BEGIN" :rem 87
	NEXTJ :rem 75	1469	Ø POKE198,0:WAIT198,1:RETURN :rem 128
	RETURN :rem 163	_	
	PRINTCHR\$(147)"WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE TH AT IS?":GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 27		BEFORE TYPING
	PRINT"THIS MAY BE SOMETHING THAT WE' LL WANT" :rem 176	В	efore typing in programs, please refer to "How o Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A
1140	PRINT"TO DISCUSS LATER. WE MAY FIND {SPACE}THAT IT" :rem 112	В	eginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before
115Ø	PRINT"RELATES TO YOUR PROBLEM WITH " ;B\$:QD=1:RETURN :rem 223		ne Program Listings.
1160	REM ***COMMODORE PUNCTUATION INPUT** * :rem 55	De	ogram 2. The same training
	P1\$="" :rem 239 GETP2\$:IFP2\$=""THEN1180 :rem 57		ogram 2: Therapy—VIC Version
	PRINTP2\$; :rem 57	TDD	PRINTCHR\$(142)CHR\$(8)CHR\$(30):POKE368 79,8:GOSUB1230:POKE198,0 :rem 11
1200	IFP2\$=CHR\$(13)THENRETURN :rem 250	105	Q=0:QD=0 :rem 144
1210	P1\$=P1\$+P2\$:rem 28		PRINTCHR\$(147); "HELLO. I'M DR. ROM.
	GOTO118Ø :rem 200		{3 SPACES}WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" :rem 40
	REM ***INTRODUCTION*** :rem 72	115	GOSUB1160:A\$=P1\$:PRINT :rem 39
1240	PRINTCHR\$(147); TAB(15) "THERAPY"	120	PRINT"IN ONE WORD, "; A\$; ", ": PRINT"WHA
125Ø	PRINT:PRINT"WOULD YOU LIKE AN INTROD		T IS YOUR PROBLEM?":GOSUB1160:B\$=P1\$:rem 14
1000	UCTION (Y/N)" :rem 101	13Ø	PRINT: PRINTB\$; "?": PRINT: PRINT "CAN
1260	GETQ\$:IFQ\$<>"Y"ANDQ\$<>"N"THEN126Ø		{SPACE}YOU TELL ME MORE?" :rem 108
1270	irem 191 IFQ\$="N"THENRETURN :rem 172	140	GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 48
	PRINTCHR\$(147); "WELCOME TO YOUR THER	150	PRINT:PRINT"I UNDERSTAND ";B\$:PRINT"I S DIFFICULT FOR YOU." :rem 99
	APY SESSION. DR. ROM"; :rem 31	160	GOSUB1160: IFP1\$="NO"THENPRINT"MAYBE I
1285	PRINT"WILL BE WITH YOU IN A "; :rem 172	100	'M NOT QUITE[3 SPACES]UNDERSTANDING rem 111
1290	PRINT"MOMENT. WHILE YOU ARE WAITING, HERE ARE SOME HELPFUL" :rem 104	17Ø	PRINT:PRINT"CAN YOU BE MORE [7 SPACES] SPECIFIC? HOW IS":PRINTB\$;" A PROBLEM
1300	PRINT"SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO GET THE {SPACE}MOST OUT{2 SPACES}OF YOUR THE	180	7" :rem 52 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 52
	RAPY SESSION." :rem 109		PRINT: PRINT "HOW DOES THIS MAKE YOUFEE
	PRINT: PRINT : rem 29		L, ";A\$;"?":GOSUB1160:C\$=P1\$:rem 73
1310	PRINT"AS WITH MOST THINGS IN LIFE, W ITH{7 SPACES}THERAPY, THE MORE YOU "		PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 13
	; :rem 42	205	PRINT"SO WHAT YOU'RE SAYING, "; A\$; ", I S THAT YOUR": PRINT"PROBLEM WITH "; B\$
1320	PRINT"PUT IN, THE MORE[2 SPACES]YOU		
	[SPACE]GET OUT. YOU MAY FIND IT FUN	210	:rem 80 PRINT"IS MAKING YOU FEEL ":PRINTC\$;".
1220	[SPACE]TO TRY AND TRIP"; :rem 228		":GOSUB1160 :rem 45
1330	PRINT" UP THE DOCTOR; MAKE FUN OF HI	22Ø	PRINT:PRINT"CAN YOU ELABORATE ON
	S GRAMMAR, OR INSULT HIM MERCILESSLY ." :rem 175		(2 SPACES)YOUR FEELINGS?":GOSUB1160:G
1340	PRINT" {DOWN } HOWEVER, EVEN THOUGH THI	220	OSUB900 :rem 215
	S IS A PARLOR{3 SPACES}GAME, YOU MAY	230	PRINT:PRINT"HAS THIS BEEN A{7 SPACES} PROBLEM FOR YOU BEFORE? (YES OR NO)":
	STILL FIND "; :rem 230		GOSUB1160 SEFORE: (IES OR NO)":
135Ø	PRINT"YOURSELF HAVINGINTERESTING, AN	240	IFP1\$<>"NO"THEN26Ø :rem 236
10.00	D EVEN IMPORTANT," :rem 51	25Ø	PRINT"I SEE. THEN THIS NEW{2 SPACES}S
1360	PRINT"INSIGHTS. THIS WILL ONLY HAPPE		ITUATION MUST BE { 5 SPACES } DIFFICULT F
	N IF YOU{2 SPACES}TRY YOUR BEST TO U TILIZE "; :rem 172		OR YOU.":GOTO320 :rem 81
1370	TILIZE "; :rem 172 PRINT"THIS SESSION ASAN ENJOYABLE WA	260	PRINT: PRINT"DID YOU ALSO FEEL": PRINTC
13/10	Y TO MULL OVER THE" : rem 159	070	\$;" THEN?" :rem 100
1380	PRINT"PROBLEMS AND PEEVES OF LIFE."	270	THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TO
	:rem 127		GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 53 PRINTCHR\$(147)"I THINK WE HAVE
1390	PRINT:PRINT:PRINTCHR\$(18)"HIT ANY KE Y TO CONTINUE" :rem 165	250	{7 SPACES}SOMETHING HERE. DO
1400	POKE198, Ø: WAIT198, 1 :rem 96	300	[4 SPACES]YOU SEE A PATTERN?":rem 236 GOSUB1160:PRINT:PRINT"GO ON"
	PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT:PRINT"I SEE THE		:rem 106
1420	DOCTOR IS IN NOW." : rem 58 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"TO TALK TO DR. ROM	310	GOSUB1160:PRINT"THIS SOUNDS DIFFICULT FOR YOU.":GOSUB1160 :rem 41
	, JUST TYPE IN YOUR" :rem 228	320	
1430	PRINT"RESPONSE; AND HIT "; CHR\$(18);" RETURN"; CHR\$(146); "WHEN YOU ARE"	-20	L WITH THIS CURRENTSITUATION?";
	:rem 254	330	PRINT" (YES OR NO)":GOSUB1160:rem 105
1440	PRINT"FINISHED.":PRINT:PRINT"E		IFP1\$<>"YES"THEN35Ø :rem 65

BEFORE TYPING...

the Program Listings.					
Program 2: Therapy—VIC Version					
100					
	79,8:GOSUB1230:POKE198,0 :rem 11				
105	Q=0:QD=0 :rem 144				
110					
	{3 SPACES}WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" :rem 40				
115 120	GOSUB1160:A\$=P1\$:PRINT :rem 39 PRINT"IN ONE WORD, ";A\$;",":PRINT"WHA				
120	T IS YOUR PROBLEM?":GOSUBI160:B\$=P1\$				
	:rem 14				
130	PRINT:PRINTB\$; "?":PRINT:PRINT"CAN				
	[SPACE]YOU TELL ME MORE?" :rem 108				
140	COCUPIICA - COCUPORA				
150	PRINT:PRINT"I UNDERSTAND ";B\$:PRINT"I S DIFFICULT FOR YOU."				
160	GOSUB1160:IFP1\$="NO"THENPRINT"MAYBE I				
	'M NOT QUITE{3 SPACES}UNDERSTANDING				
17Ø	." :rem 111 PRINT:PRINT"CAN YOU BE MORE [7 SPACES]				
1/10	SPECIFIC? HOW IS":PRINTBS;" A PROBLEM				
	?" :rem 5				
18Ø	GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 52				
190	PRINT: PRINT "HOW DOES THIS MAKE YOUFEE				
	L, ";A\$;"?":GOSUB1160:C\$=P1\$:rem 73				
200	PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 13				
2Ø5	PRINT"SO WHAT YOU'RE SAYING,"; AS; ", I				
	S THAT YOUR":PRINT"PROBLEM WITH "; B\$				
210	:rem 80 PRINT"IS MAKING YOU FEEL ":PRINTC\$;".				
210	":GOSUB1160 :rem 45				
220	PRINT:PRINT"CAN YOU ELABORATE ON				
	{2 SPACES}YOUR FEELINGS?":GOSUB1160:G				
	OSUB900 :rem 215				
230	PRINT: PRINT "HAS THIS BEEN A{7 SPACES}				
	PROBLEM FOR YOU BEFORE? (YES OR NO)":				
240	GOSUB1160 :rem 133 IFP1\$<>"NO"THEN260 :rem 236				
250	IFP1\$<>"NO"THEN260 :rem 236 PRINT"I SEE. THEN THIS NEW{2 SPACES}S				
230	ITUATION MUST BE {5 SPACES} DIFFICULT F				
	OR YOU.":GOTO320 :rem 81				
260	PRINT: PRINT"DID YOU ALSO FEEL": PRINTC				
	\$;" THEN?" :rem 100				
27Ø	GOSUB1160:PRINT"TELL ME MORE.":rem 16				
280					
290	PRINTCHR\$(147)"I THINK WE HAVE				
	<pre>{7 SPACES}SOMETHING HERE. DO {4 SPACES}YOU SEE A PATTERN?":rem 236</pre>				
300	GOSUB1160:PRINT:PRINT"GO ON"				
555	:rem 106				
31Ø					
	FOR YOU.":GOSUB1160 :rem 41				

343	PRINT"DO YOU THINK THIS PLANWILL BE S UCCESSFUL?":COTO360 :rem 230	WANT A KLEENEX?":GOSUBl160 :rem 28 690 IFP1\$<>"YES"THEN710 :rem 73
35Ø	PRINT:PRINT"WHY DON'T YOU MAKE A {2 SPACES}LIST OF POSSIBLE {6 SPACES}S	700 PRINT"HERE.":FORT=1T01000:NEXTT :rem 206
	OLUTIONS, THEN." :rem 107 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 52 FORT=1T0500:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147)	710 PRINT:PRINT"IT'S INTERESTING THAT WHE N I SAID FUN, {2 SPACES}YOU SAID ";G\$:rem 57
	:rem 253 PRINT"OKAY, WHAT SINGLE WORDBEST DESC	720 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINTCHR\$(147);"HM MMM" :rem 110
	RIBES"; :rem 251 PRINT" HOW YOUARE FEELING RIGHT NOW?"	730 PRINT:PRINT"IT SEEMS TO ME, ";A\$;"," :rem 248
	:rem 223 GOSUB1160:D\$=P1\$::PRINT:PRINTD\$;"?	735 PRINT"THAT THIS ALL TIES IN TO YOUR P
	" :rem 224 GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINT :rem 246	74Ø PRINT"WITH ";B\$:rem 73 75Ø GOSUB116Ø:GOTO77Ø :rem 245
	PRINT"I'M THINKING OF DOING SOMETHING HERE.":PRINT"LET'S TRY SOME WORD" :rem 94	760 REM ***DREAMS*** :rem 57 770 PRINT:PRINT"LET'S TRY A DIFFERENT":PR INT"APPROACH,";A\$:rem 145
430	PRINT ASSOCIATION AND SEE 3 SPACES WHERE IT LEADS US." :rem 172	780 PRINT TELL ME ABOUT ONE OF {2 SPACES}Y OUR DREAMS. ":GOSUB1160:GOSUB1040:IFQD
440	PRINT"WHAT DO YOU THINK[5 SPACES](YES OR NO)?":GOSUB1160 :rem 236	=1THEN840 :rem 246 790 PRINT:PRINT"HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBEYOU
	IFP1\$="YES"THEN490 :rem 11 PRINT:PRINT"YOU SEEM TO BE HAVING SOM	R FEELINGS IN THE[2 SPACES]DREAM?":GO SUB1160 :rem 45
	E PROBLEMS WITH{4 SPACES}THIS." :rem 122	800 PRINT:PRINT"DID THE DREAM HAVE [4 SPACES]ANYTHING TO DO WITH":PRINTI
470	PRINT"CAN YOU TELL ME ABOUT IT?":GOSU B1160:IFP1\$="NO"THEN840 :rem 46	\$:rem 119 810 GOSUB1160:FORT=1TO1000:NEXTT :rem 245
480	PRINT:PRINT"I REALLY THINK A WORD ASS OCIATION WOULD BE{2 SPACES}USEFUL RIG HT NOW." :rem 4	820 REM ***ALL DONE*** :rem 121 830 PRINT:PRINT"{CLR}I THINK WE'RE MOVING {2 SPACES}IN A GOOD DIRECTION.":PRINT
	PRINT: PRINT"LET'S DO IT." :rem 242	:rem 78
500	PRINT"I'LL SAY A WORD. YOU[2 SPACES]S AY THE FIRST WORD[4 SPACES]THAT COMES TO YOUR[4 SPACES]MIND." :rem 133	840 PRINT"WE'VE DISCUSSED YOUR [2 SPACES]P ROBLEM WITH":PRINTB\$:PRINT"AND HOW TH
	REM ***WORD ASSOCIATION*** :rem 239	IS MAKES YOU" :rem 173 850 PRINT"FEEL ";C\$;";" :rem 230
	FORT=1T05000:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147);"DO G":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 204	860 PRINT"AND DISCUSSED SOME [4 SPACES] POS SIBLE SOLUTIONS." :rem 124
	PRINT:PRINT"DRINK":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 241	870 PRINT:PRINT"I SEE YOUR TIME IS UP.SEE YOU NEXT WEEK." :rem 189
5 4 Ø	PRINT:PRINT"HOME":PRINT:GOSUB1160:E\$= P1\$:rem 40	880 END :rem 119
550	PRINT:PRINTB\$:PRINT:GOSUB1160:F\$=P1\$:rem 35	890 REM ***KEYWORDS***
56Ø	PRINT:PRINT"FEELINGS":PRINT:GOSUB1160 :rem 201	91Ø FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-5 :rem 19 92Ø IFMID\$(P1\$,J,5)<>" FUN "THEN93Ø
570	PRINT:PRINT"FUN":PRINT:GOSUB1160;G\$=P 1\$:rem 237	:rem 103 925 PRINT:PRINT"WHAT ARE YOUR 9 SPACES FE
58Ø	PRINT:PRINT"MOM":PRINT:GOSUBI160:15=P 1\$:rem 240	ELINGS ABOUT FUN?":GOTO950 :rem 148 930 NEXTJ :rem 37
590	PRINT:PRINTC\$:PRINT:GOSUB116Ø:J\$=P1\$:rem 44	940 RETURN :rem 125 950 GOSUB1160:Q=1:PRINT:PRINT"THESE FEELI
6ØØ	FORT=1T01000:NEXTT:PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 37	NGS SEEM[3 SPACES]IMPORTANT.":rem 141 960 GOSUB1160:RETURN :rem 1
610	PRINT"I NOTICED WHEN I SAID HOME THAT YOU SAID":PRINTES;"." :rem 168	1040 REM ***DREAM KEYWORD SEARCH*** :rem 233
620	PRINT DOES THIS SOMEHOW (5 SPACES) REFLECT HOW YOU FEEL (2 SPACES) ABOUT YOURS	1050 FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-7 :rem 65 1060 IFMID\$(P1\$,J,7)=" DON'T "THEN1120"
630	ELF?" :rem 45 PRINT"YES OR NO":GOSUB1160:IFP1\$<>"YE	:rem 243 1070 NEXTJ :rem 81
	S"THEN65Ø :rem 2 PRINT:PRINT"IN WHAT WAY?":GOSUB116Ø:G	1080 FORJ=1TOLEN(P1\$)-6 :rem 67 1090 IFMID\$(P1\$,J,6)=" DONT "THEN1120
	OSUB900 :rem 2 PRINT:PRINT"HOW DOES THIS RELATE	1100 NEXTJ :rem 75
000	(2 SPACES)TO YOUR PROBLEM WITH":PRINT BS :rem 173	1110 RETURN :rem 163 1120 PRINTCHR\$(147)"WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE TH
660	GOSUB1160:GOSUB900:PRINT:PRINT"WHEN I SAID ";B\$:PRINT"YOU SAID ";F\$:rem 20	AT IS?":GOSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 27 1130 PRINT"THIS MAY BE SOMETHING THAT WE'
670	PRINT"WHAT DO YOU THINK THISMEANS?":G OSUB1160:GOSUB900 :rem 112	LL WANT" :rem 176
68Ø	PRINT:PRINT"ARE YOU DISTRESSED? DOYOU	{SPACE}THAT IT" :rem 112

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115Ø	PRINT"RELATES TO YOUR PROBLEM WITH "	BEGIN" :rem 22
	;B\$:QD=1:RETURN :rem 223	1460 POKE198,0:WAIT198,1:RETURN :rem 128
1160	REM ***COMMODORE PUNCTUATION INPUT** * :rem 55	
117Ø	P1\$="" :rem 239	Spelling Critter
118Ø	GETP2\$:IFP2\$=""THEN1180 :rem 57	phennia onnier
	PRINTP2\$; :rem 57	-
1200	IFP2\$=CHR\$(13)THENRETURN :rem 250	See article on page 82.
1210	P1\$=P1\$+P2\$:rem 28	
1220	GOTO1180 :rem 200	BEFORE TYPING
1230	REM ***INTRODUCTION*** :rem 72	
1240	PRINTCHR\$(147); TAB(6) "THERAPY"	Before typing in programs, please refer to "How
	:rem 6Ø	To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A
1250	PRINT:PRINT"WOULD YOU LIKE AN	Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and
	{5 SPACES}INTRODUCTION (Y/N)"	"The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before
	:rem 101	the Program Listings.
1260	GETQ\$:IFQ\$<>"Y"ANDQ\$<>"N"THEN1260	
	:rem 191	Program 1:
	IFQ\$="N"THENRETURN :rem 172	Coolling Cuitter Wild Warrian
1280	PRINTCHR\$(147); "WELCOME TO YOUR	Spelling Critter—VIC Version
	[7 SPACES] THERAPY SESSION. [6 SPACES]	2 PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}SPELLING CR
	DR. ROM"; :rem 31	or consequences M
1285	PRINT" WILL BE WITH (2 SPACES) YOU IN	:rem 143 15 PRINT" {10 DOWN} {2 RIGHT}ONE MOMENT PLE
	{SPACE}A "; :rem 172	
1290	PRINT"MOMENT. WHILEYOU ARE WAITING,	0.00 0.00000000000000000000000000000000
	{SPACE}HERE ARE SOME HELPFUL"	of powers as a common to the c
	:rem 104	21 POKE52, 28: POKE56, 28: CLR : rem 20 22 FORI=7168TO7679: POKEI, PEEK(I+25600): NE
1300	PRINT"SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO GET THE	XT : rem 101
	{SPACE}MOST OUT OF{3 SPACES}YOUR THE	23 FORC=7168TO7175:READA:POKEC,A:NEXT
	RAPY SESSION." :rem 109	
	PRINT: PRINT :rem 29	:rem 66 24 FORC=7664T07671:READA:POKEC,A:NEXT
1310	PRINT"AS WITH MOST THINGS INLIFE, WI	:rem 69
	TH THERAPY, {3 SPACES}THE MORE YOU ";	25 FORC=7656TO7663:READA:POKEC,A:NEXT
1224	:rem 42	:rem 72
1320	PRINT"PUT IN, {2 SPACES}THE MORE	3Ø DATA96,128,77,63,31,13,0,0 :rem 186
	{2 SPACES}YOU GET OUT.YOU MAY FIND I	
1200	T FUN TOTRY AND TRIP "; :rem 228	
1330	PRINT"UP THE (3 SPACES) DOCTOR; MAKE F	
	UN OF 3 SPACES HIS GRAMMAR, OR INSUL	6 0 mm = 1 1 1 mm = 3 11
1222	THIM MERCILESSLY." :rem 175 PRINT:PRINTCHR\$(18)"HIT ANY KEY"	60 PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 202 61 POKE36878,15 :rem 56
1332		70 PRINT"HI, WHAT IS YOUR" :rem 20
1335	rem 210 POKE198,0:WAIT198,1 :rem 103	75 INPUT"NAME";N\$:rem 14
	PRINT" (CLR) (DOWN) HOWEVER, EVEN THOUG	8Ø GOSUB5ØØØ :rem 173
1340	H{2 SPACES}THIS IS A PARLOR	90 W=0:R=0:Z=0 :rem 39
	[6 SPACES]GAME, YOU MAY STILL	100 FORB=1TON :rem 25
	[3 SPACES]FIND "; :rem 121	120 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}{5 RIGHT}"W\$(B)
1350	PRINT"YOURSELF HAVING { 2 SPACES } INTER	:rem 184
	ESTING, AND EVEN IMPORTANT,";	140 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 27
	:rem 110	160 PRINT"{CLR}":A\$="" :rem 27
1360	PRINT" INSIGHTS. {2 SPACES}THIS WILL	165 PRINT" [RED] [RVS] {2 SPACES} TO REVIEW T
	{SPACE}ONLY HAPPEN IF YOU[2 SPACES]T	HE WORD{2 SPACES}" :rem 45
	RY YOUR BEST TO UTILIZE "; :rem 172	166 PRINT" [RVS] [2 SPACES] TYPE ? AND RETUR
137Ø	PRINT"THIS[7 SPACES]SESSION AS AN	N{3 SPACES}{BLU}" :rem 211
	{9 SPACES}ENJOYABLE WAY TO MULL OVER	180 PRINT" [3 DOWN] HOW DO YOU SPELL": PRINT
	THE "; :rem 218	:rem 98
138Ø	PRINT"PROBLEMS AND PEEVES OF LIFE."	190 INPUT"THAT WORD"; A\$:rem 123
	:rem 127	195 IFA\$=""ORLEN(A\$)=ØTHEN16Ø :rem 125
1390	PRINT:PRINTCHR\$(18)"HIT ANY KEY"	200 IFA\$="THAT WORD"THENGOSUB6000:GOTO160
	:rem 214	:rem 243
	POKE198,0:WAIT198,1 :rem 96	210 IFA\$="?"ORA\$="/"THEN120 :rem 191
1410	PRINTCHR\$(147):PRINT"I SEE THE DOCTO	22Ø IFA\$=W\$(B)THENGOSUB7ØØØ:GOTO4ØØ
	R IS IN NOW." :rem 115	:rem 80
1420	PRINT: PRINT "TO TALK TO DR. ROM,	23Ø GOSUB8ØØØ :rem 221
	[3 SPACES]JUST TYPE IN YOUR" :rem 29	240 PRINT" {CLR} {5 DOWN} I'M SORRY, "N\$:PRIN
1430	PRINT"RESPONSE; AND HIT "; CHR\$(18):P	T :rem 16
	RINT "RETURN"; CHR\$(146); " WHEN YOU AR	260 PRINT"THAT IS WRONG":PRINT :rem 138
1445	E" :rem 138	270 POKE36874,223 :rem 151
1440	PRINT"FINISHED. ":PRINT:PRINT"E	274 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 247
1450	NJOY YOUR THERAPY SESSION." :rem 238	275 POKE36874,Ø :rem 53
1450	PRINT: PRINTCHR\$(18); " HIT ANY KEY TO	280 PRINT"THE CORRECT WAY IS: " :rem 37

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300 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{5 RIGHT}{BLK}"W\$(B)"	7Ø5Ø FORT=1TO5Ø:NEXT :rem 246
[BLU]" :rem 41	7060 IFQ=9THENRETURN :rem 50
320 W=W+1 :rem 220	7070 POKEL+Q,32 :rem 86
340 GOTO450 :rem 105	
400 PRINT"{2 DOWN}THAT IS RIGHT" :rem 210	7075 Q=Q+1 :rem 14
	7080 GOTO7001 :rem 208
420 PRINT" {RED} {DOWN } VERY GOOD {BLU } "; N\$	8000 Q=0 :rem 134
:rem 207	8001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 46
424 M=220 :rem 184	8Ø1Ø POKEL+Q,Ø:POKECO+Q,4 :rem 243
425 FORP=1TO8 :rem 27	8020 POKEL+Q+1,61:POKEL+Q+1,4 :rem 157
427 M=M+3 :rem 210	8030 FORT=1TO50:NEXT :rem 245
429 POKE36876,M :rem 85	8Ø4Ø POKEL+Q+1,62:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 23Ø
430 FORT=1TO25 :rem 74	8042 POKE36877,160:FORT=1T010:NEXT:rem 47
431 POKE36876,Ø :rem 49	8Ø45 POKE36877,Ø :rem 1Ø7
432 NEXTP :rem 40	8050 FORT=1TO50:NEXT :rem 247
433 RESTORE :rem 190	8060 POKEL+Q,32 :rem 86
440 R=R+1 :rem 213	8070 IFQ=20THENPOKEL+Q+1,32:RETURN
450 POKE198,0:PRINT"{3 DOWN}HIT ANY KEY"	:rem 123
:rem 186	8Ø75 Q=Q+1 :rem 15
460 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN460 :rem 137	8080 GOTO8001 :rem 210
48Ø NEXTB :rem 29	9000 END :rem 160
500 PRINT"[CLR]YOU HAD[RED] "R" [BLU]RIGH	D.,
T AND {RED} ":PRINT :rem 200	Program 2:
510 PRINTW" {BLU}WRONG." :rem 152	Spelling Critter—64 Version
550 PRINT"{3 DOWN}WOULD YOU LIKE TO":PRIN	-
T :rem 181	10 POKE52,48:POKE56,48:CLR :rem 22
560 PRINT"TRY AGAIN (Y/N)?" :rem 49	20 POKE53281,1:PRINT"[CLR]":POKE53281,6:P
580 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<>"Y"ANDZ\$<>"N")THE	OKE53280,6 :rem 42
	3Ø S=54272:V=54296:AD=54277:SR=5427F=5
N580 :rem 115	4273:LF=S:SD=54276 :rem 117
590 IFZ\$="Y"THEN80 :rem 28	40 FORL=STOS+24:POKEL,0:NEXT:POKEAD,14:PO
600 PRINT"{CLR}IT HAS BEEN VERY NICE":PRI	KESR, 204 :rem 135
NT:PRINT"SPELLING WITH YOU":PRINT	5Ø FORI=1436T01443:POKEI,INT(RND(1)*25)+1
:rem 34	
62Ø PRINTN\$"." :rem 9	:NEXT:FORI=1445T01451 :rem 216
640 PRINT" [3 DOWN] PLEASE COME BACK AGAIN"	60 POKEI, INT(RND(1)*25)+1:NEXT:FORI=1 TO
:PRINT :rem 180	{SPACE}500:NEXT :rem 155
650 PRINT"TO PLAY REAL SOON." :rem 214	70 FORI=1436T01443:READL:POKEI,L+128:GOSU
660 PRINT" {2 DOWN} {9 RIGHT} [RED] BYE!"	Bl10:FORJ=1TO70:NEXTJ:POKESD,32:NEXTI
	:rem 232
:rem 177	80 FORI=1445T01451:READL:POKEI,L+128:GOSU
700 END :rem 110	Bll0:FORJ=1T070:NEXTJ:POKESD,32:NEXTI
5000 REM INPUT :rem 57	:rem 232
5050 PRINT" (CLR) (DOWN) HOW MANY WORDS DO W	90 DATA19,16,5,12,12,9,14,7,3,18,9,20,20,
E" :rem 32	5,18 :rem 195
5060 INPUT "HAVE TODAY"; Z\$:N=VAL(Z\$):IFN>5	
ØORN=ØTHEN5Ø5Ø :rem 131	
5100 FORX=1TON :rem 100	110 POKEV,15:POKEHF,40:POKELF,50:POKESD,3
5150 PRINT" {CLR} {RED} {RVS} {SHIFT-SPACE}CH	3:POKEV,Ø:RETURN :rem 131
ECK YOUR SPELLING!! [OFF] {BLU}"	120 PRINT"{HOME}{WHT}{15 DOWN}{3 RIGHT}ON
	E MOMENTPLEASE!"
:rem 251 5200 PRINT"{3 DOWN}WORD #";X;:INPUT"	:rem 63
	130 PRINTCHR\$(142):POKE56334,PEEK(56334)A
{LEFT}"; W\$(X) :rem 2	ND254 :rem 141
5210 IFLEN(W\$(X))=OORLEN(W\$(X))>10THEN515	140 POKE1, PEEK(1) AND 251: FORI = 0 TO 511: POKEI
Ø :rem 166	+12288, PEEK(I+53248): NEXT : rem 187
5220 IFASC(W\$(X))<650RASC(W\$(X))>90THEN51	150 POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(56334
5Ø :rem 217)OR1 :rem 133
	160 FORI=1TO3:READW:FORC=WTOW+7:READA:POK
5300 RETURN :rem 168	EC, A: NEXTC: NEXTI :rem 58
6000 REM WISEGUY :rem 215	170 DATA12288,96,128,77,63,31,13,0,0
	:rem 32
6010 PRINT" {RED} {2 DOWN} VERY FUNNY, WISEGU	
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235	18Ø DATA12784,3,52,184,240,240,184,52,3
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82	:rem 179
Y[BLU]":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1T0500:NEXT :rem 34	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1TO1000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1TO1000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1T0500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q=0 :rem 133	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1T0500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q=0 :rem 133	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167 210 FORJ=1T07:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=ITO1000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=ITO500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q=0 :rem 133 7001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 45 7010 POKEL+Q,0:POKECO+Q,4 :rem 242	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 210 FORJ=1T07:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49 220 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1TO1000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q=0 :rem 133 7001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 34 7010 POKEL+Q0:POKECO+Q4 :rem 242 7020 POKEL+Q+1,61:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 226	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167 210 FORJ=1TO7:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49 220 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12 :rem 41
Y(BLU)":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1T0500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q= :rem 133 7001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 45 7010 POKEL+Q.0:POKECO+Q.4 :rem 242 7020 POKEL+Q+1,61:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 242 7030 FORT=1T050:NEXT :rem 244	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167 210 FORJ=1T07:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49 220 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12 :rem 41 230 POKE53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53281,6:
Y{BLU}":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=ITO1000:NEXT :rem 34 6020 FORT=ITO500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q=0 :rem 133 7001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 45 7010 POKEL+Q.0:POKECO+Q.4 :rem 242 7020 POKEL+Q+1,61:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 242 7030 FORT=ITO50:NEXT :rem 244 7040 POKEL+Q+1,62:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 229	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167 210 FORJ=1TO7:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49 220 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12 :rem 41 230 POKE53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53281,6: POKE53280,6 :rem 93
Y(BLU)":PRINT :rem 235 6015 FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 82 6020 FORT=1T0500:NEXT :rem 34 6030 RETURN :rem 169 7000 Q= :rem 133 7001 L=7900:CO=38620 :rem 45 7010 POKEL+Q.0:POKECO+Q.4 :rem 242 7020 POKEL+Q+1,61:POKECO+Q+1,4 :rem 242 7030 FORT=1T050:NEXT :rem 244	:rem 179 190 DATA12776,0,54,58,242,242,58,54,0 :rem 87 200 DIMW\$(50):CL=54272 :rem 167 210 FORJ=1T07:READM\$(J):NEXTJ :rem 49 220 POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12 :rem 41 230 POKE53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53281,6:

	COCKETIC DOVERSOON		OTO260 :rem 149
200	GOSUB710:POKE53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POK	c70	
	E53281,6:POKE5328Ø,6 :rem 178	0/10	PRINT" (CLR) {8 DOWN) {3 SPACES} IT HAS B
	WG=0:RT=0 :rem 241		EEN VERY NICE SPELLING[10 SPACES]WITH
	FORB=1TON :rem 34		YOU ";N\$;"." :rem 114
290	PRINT" {CLR} {WHT}": POKE214, 12: PRINT: PO	680	PRINT"{2 DOWN}{4 SPACES}PLEASE COME B
	KE211, INT((40-LEN(W\$(B)))/2)-1:PRINTW		ACK TO PLAY AGAIN." :rem 231
	\$(B) :rem 115	690	POKE53272,28:R=1704:J=7:GOSUB450:POKE
	FORT=1T01000:NEXT :rem 25		53272,21:END :rem 83
310	PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{5 SPACES}TO REVIEW T	7ØØ	REM INPUT :rem 11
	HE WORD PRESS ? KEY" :rem 68	71Ø	POKE53280,3:POKE53281,3 :rem 243
320	POKE53272, 28:R=1464:J=2:GOSUB450:GOSU	720	PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}{12 DOWN}HOW MANY WOR
0 = 10	B850 :rem 146		DS DO WE HAVE TODAY"; :INPUTZ\$:N=VAL(Z
330	A\$=NM\$: rem 247		\$) :rem 104
	IFA\$="THAT WORD"THENJ=6:R=1704:GOSUB1	725	IFN>5@ORN=@THEN72@ :rem 66
	Ø2Ø:GOSUB45Ø:R=1544:GOSUB79Ø:GOTO29Ø		PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}{3 DOWN}{9 SPACES}
	:rem 201		[RVS]{SHIFT-SPACE}CHECK YOUR SPELLING
350	IFASC(A\$)=630RASC(A\$)=47THEN290		11(OFF)(BLU)" :rem Ø
330	:rem 250	740	FORX=1TON : rem 57
260	IFA\$=W\$(B)THENGOSUB1Ø2Ø:J=5:M\$(J)=M\$(POKE214,12:PRINT:POKE211,5:PRINT"ENTE
300		750	
270			R WORD # ";X;:INPUT" [LEFT] "; W\$(X)
3/10	IFJ=5THENRT=RT+1:GOSUB400:GOSUB570:GO	700	:rem 214
	TO560 :rem 171	760	FORI=1T017:POKE214,12:PRINT:POKE211,2
380	WG=WG+1:GOSUB1Ø2Ø:J=3:M\$(J)=M\$(J)+""		1+I:PRINTCHR\$(32):NEXTI :rem 220
	+N\$:R=1704:GOSUB450:GOSUB570 :rem 186	765	IFLEN(W\$(X))=ØORLEN(W\$(X))>1ØTHEN75Ø
39Ø	J=4:R=1824:M\$(J)=M\$(J)+""+W\$(B):GOSU		:rem 81
	B450:R=1544:GOSUB790:GOSUB570:rem 192	766	IFASC(W\$(X))<65ORASC(W\$(X))>9ØTHEN75Ø
395	M\$(J)="THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: ":GOTO59		:rem 132
	Ø :rem 216	77Ø	NEXTX:RETURN :rem 79
400	REM CORRECT ANSWER SOUND :rem 227	78Ø	REM ERASE ROUTINE :rem 25
410	POKEV, 15: POKESD, 17: FORS=40T0100	790	FORI=RTOR+38 :rem 234
	:rem 137	800	CH=62:IF(I+1)/2=INT((I+1)/2)THENCH=61
420	POKEHF, INT(RND(1)*100+40):POKELF, S:FO		:rem 22
1 2 2	RD=1TO2Ø:NEXT :rem 54	810	POKEI+CL,1:POKEI+CL+1,1 :rem 77
430	NEXT:POKESD, 16:RETURN :rem 131		POKEI, Ø: POKEI+1, CH: FORD=1TO5Ø: NEXTD
	REM MESSAGE ROUTINE : rem 167	02.0	:rem 203
	C=((R-1024)/40)-1:CN=INT((40-LEN(M\$(J	830	POKEI, 32:GOSUB110:POKESD, 32:NEXTI:POK
430)))/2)-1 :rem 19	000	EI,32:RETURN : rem 160
ACG		0.40	
400	FORI=1TOLEN(M\$(J)):LR=R+CN+I:IFLR>202		REM ANSWER ROUTINE :rem 118
470	3THENLR=2023 :rem 235	850	POKE198, Ø: POKE1561+CL, 1: POKE1562+CL, 1
	FORK=1TO20:NEXTK:POKELR+1,32:rem 248		:POKE1561,Ø:POKE1562,62:CT=1:NM\$=""
480	POKELR, Ø: POKELR+1, 62: POKELR+CL, 1: POKE		:rem 123
	LR+CL+1,1:GOSUB11Ø:POKESD,32 :rem 49	860	GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN860 :rem 145
	FORK=1TO2Ø:NEXTK:POKELR,32 :rem 158	87Ø	IFASC(Z\$)=63ORASC(Z\$)=47THENNM\$=Z\$:RE
5ØØ	A=ASC(MID\$(M\$(J),I,1)):IFA=32THENPOKE		TURN : rem 44
	LR, A: GOTO530 :rem 136	880	IFASC(Z\$)=32THENA=32:GOTO920 :rem 151
51Ø	IFA<650RA>9ØTHENPOKE214,C:PRINT:POKE2		
	TIA OSONA SOTHERI ONEZIA, C.I KIMILI ONEZ	890	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø
	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO530 :rem 84	89Ø	
52Ø			IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176
	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO530 :rem 84		IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø
53Ø	11,CN+1:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19	900	<pre>IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø</pre>
53Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO530 :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32	9ØØ 91Ø	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>9ØTHEN86Ø :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85
53Ø 54Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO	9ØØ 91Ø	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>9ØTHEN86Ø :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85 NM\$=NM\$+Z\$:POKE156Ø+CT,A:POKE1561+CT,
53Ø 54Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P	900 910 920	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:POKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66	900 910 920	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>9ØTHEN86Ø :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85 NM\$=NM\$+Z\$:POKE156Ø+CT,A:POKE1561+CT, 0:POKE1561+CT+1,62 :rem 159 POKE156Ø+CT+CL,1:POKE1561+CT+CL,1:POK
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+lTOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=lTO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:PO KED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT	900 910 920 930	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>9ØTHEN86Ø :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85 NM\$=NM\$+Z\$:POKE156Ø+CT,A:POKE1561+CT, Ø:POKE1561+CT+1,62 POKE156Ø+CT+CL,1:POKE1561+CT+CL,1:POK E1561+CT+CL+1,1:CT=CT+1 :rem 235
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø	11,CN+1:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110	900 910 920 930 940	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>00THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO10:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT" {2 DOWN } {15 RIGHT} HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$)	900 910 920 930 940 950	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>000 rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>90THEN860 :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85 NM\$=NM\$+Z\$:POKE1560+CT,A:POKE1561+CT, 0:POKE1561+CT+1,62 :rem 159 POKE1560+CT+CL,1:POKE1561+CT+CL,1:POK E1561+CT+CL+1,1:CT=CT+1 :rem 235 GOSUBLI0:POKESD,32:GOTO860 :rem 81 IFJ<<1Theorem 159
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76	900 910 920 930 940 950	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>ØTHEN95Ø :rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>9ØTHEN86Ø :rem 48 A=ASC(Z\$)-64 :rem 85 NM\$=NM\$+Z\$:POKE1560+CT,A:POKE1561+CT, 0:POKE1561+CT+1,62 :rem 159 POKE1560+CT+CL,1:POKE1561+CT+CL,1:POK E1561+CT+CL+1,1:CT=CT+1 :rem 235 GOSUB11Ø:POKESD,32:GOTO86Ø :rem 81 IFJ<>1THENRETURN :rem 49 FORI=1561T01582:POKEI,32:FORJ=1TOLEN(
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø	11, CN+1:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR, CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED, Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD, 32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED, 32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:1FZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143	900 910 920 930 940 950 960	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL:1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO10:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKESD,Ø:PRINT" {2 DOWN } {15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31	900 910 920 930 940 950 960	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>00 rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>90THEN860
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 6ØØ	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO530 :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,0:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB110:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO10:NEXTK:POKED,32:POKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,0:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 580 :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN580 :rem 143 NEXTB REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246	900 910 920 930 940 950 960	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 6ØØ	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 EXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}	900 910 920 930 940 950 960	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 60Ø 61Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 Irem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FOKE1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKESD,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} {11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>00 rem 176 IFASC(Z\$)<65ORASC(Z\$)>90THEN860
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 60Ø 61Ø	11,CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO10:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE196,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 36 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} 11 RIGHT}HE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33)	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 975	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 61Ø 62Ø	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 EXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} {11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33) ,"WRONG" :rem 41	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 975	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 61Ø 62Ø	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 MEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FORK=LTO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKESD,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33);WG	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 NEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO10:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE196,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}HE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33);"WRONG" :rem 41 PRINT"{DOWN}{2 RIGHT}";RT;TAB(33);WG :rem 56	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 EXXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 FOKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 FOKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} {11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33);WG :rem 41 PRINT"{BOWN}{2 RIGHT}";RT;TAB(33);WG :rem 56 FRINT"{8 DOWN}{2 SPACES}WOULD YOU LIK	900 910 920 930 940 960 970 975 980 990	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FOKE+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 FOKESD,32:FOKE+CLT01Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 FOKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 FOKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT";TAB(33);WG	900 910 920 930 940 960 970 975 980 990	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 MEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE196,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 MEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT",TAB(33);"WGNG" :rem 56 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{2 SPACES}WOULD YOU LIK E TO PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?" :rem 63 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<"Y"ANDZ\$<"N")THE	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990 1000	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR, CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 MEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} {11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT",TAB(33);WG :rem 41 PRINT"{5 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}";RT;TAB(33);WG :rem 56 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{2 SPACES}WOULD YOU LIK E TO PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?" :rem 63 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<>"Y"ANDZ\$<>"N")THE	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990 1000 1010	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø	11.CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR,CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 MEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE196,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 110 M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(M\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$="THEN58Ø :rem 143 MEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN}{11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT",TAB(33);"WGNG" :rem 56 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{2 SPACES}WOULD YOU LIK E TO PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?" :rem 63 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<"Y"ANDZ\$<"N")THE	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990 1000 1010	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950
53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø	11, CN+I:PRINTCHR\$(A):GOTO53Ø :rem 84 CH=A-64:POKELR, CH:POKELR+CL,1 :rem 19 MEXTI :rem 32 FORD=LR+1TOR+38:POKED,Ø:POKED+1,62:PO KED+CL,3:POKED+CL+1,3:GOSUB11Ø:rem 96 POKESD,32:FORK=1TO1Ø:NEXTK:POKED,32:P OKED+1,32:NEXTD:RETURN :rem 66 POKE198,Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}HIT ANY KEY":GOTO 58Ø :rem 11Ø M\$(J)=MID\$(M\$(J),1,LEN(M\$(J))-LEN(N\$) -1):RETURN :rem 76 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN58Ø :rem 143 NEXTB :rem 31 REM GAME OVER ROUTINE :rem 246 POKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}{3 DOWN} {11 RIGHT}THE GAME IS OVER" :rem 64 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}RIGHT",TAB(33);WG :rem 41 PRINT"{5 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}";RT;TAB(33);WG :rem 56 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{2 SPACES}WOULD YOU LIK E TO PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?" :rem 63 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<>"Y"ANDZ\$<>"N")THE	900 910 920 930 940 950 960 975 980 990 1000 1010	IFASC(Z\$)=13ANDLEN(NM\$)<>0THEN950

	:POKEI,32:POKEI+1,0:POKEI+2,62	140	GOTO9Ø
	:rem 238	200	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$)
1040	GOSUB110:POKESD, 32:NEXTI:POKEI, 32:PO	210	AS(I)=MIDS(WS,I,1)
	KEI+1,32:RETURN :rem 38	220	NEXT
1050	DATA"HI, WHAT IS YOUR NAME" :rem 33	230	C\$="":FORI=1TOLEN(W\$
1060	DATA "HOW DO YOU SPELL THAT WORD"	240	R=INT(RND(1)*LEN(W\$)
	:rem 144	25Ø	IFB\$(R)<>""THEN240
1070	DATA"I'M SORRY, THAT IS WRONG":rem 8		B\$(R)=A\$(I)
1080	DATA "THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: ":rem 192	27Ø	NEXT
1090	DATA"THAT IS RIGHT, VERY GOOD"	271	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$):C\$=C
	:rem 14		
1100	DATA"VERY FUNNY, WISEGUY" :rem 79	272	IFC\$=W\$ANDLEN(W\$)<>1
1110	DATA BYEI (2 SPACES BYEI (2 SPACES BYE		S):BS(I)="":NEXT:GOT
	!" :rem 36	275	PRINT"[CLR] [5 DOWN] [
			[RED] WORD HAS [11 RIG

Word Scramble

See article on page 86.

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Word Scramble—VIC Version

Word Scramble—VIC Version					
<pre>1Ø PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36879,8:PRINT"{RED} {7 DOWN}{5 RIGHT}WORD SCRAMBLE":POKE36 878,15 :rem 98</pre>					
20 GOSUB1000:POKE36879,27:PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 80					
25 PRINT" { RED } EACH PLAYER TAKING ": PRINT"T URNS ENTERS A COMMON" : rem 114					
30 PRINT" (RED) WORD (MAX.10 LETTERS)."; :rem 222					
35 PRINT" {RED}THE COMPUTER WILL THEN";:PR INT"SCRAMBLE THE WORD AND" :rem 139					
40 PRINT" {RED}PRINT IT." :rem 169					
45 PRINT" (RED) YOU HAVE THREE MINUTES"; :PR INT"TO FIND IT." :rem 233					
50 PRINT" {RED} IF FOUND WITHIN THE ":PRINT" ALLOTTED TIME, YOU WILL"; :rem 64					
55 PRINT" [RED] BE GIVEN 50 POINTS. ":PRINT" EVERY WRONG GUESS THAT": :rem 221					
60 PRINT" [RED] YOU MAKE WILL COST": PRINT"Y OU 10 POINTS. [BLU]" : rem 114					
65 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"[3 RIGHT][RVS] [PUR]PRESS SPACE BAR[OFF]" :rem 246					
7Ø GETAS:IFAS=""THEN7Ø:C=Ø :rem 219					
80 PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}[GRN}PLAYER # 1'S N AME[BLU]":INPUTPS(0) :rem 200					
85 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" [RED] PLAYER # 2'S NA ME[BLU]":INPUTP\$(1) :rem 132					
90 PRINT:PRINT"[DOWN][PUR]"P\$(C)",":PRINT "{RVS}{RED}ENTER WORD TO BE":PRINT" [RVS]SCRAMBLED:[OFF]{BLU}" :rem 216					
92 WS="":INPUTWS:IFWS=""THENPRINT"{UP}";: GOTO92 :rem 27					
95 IFLEN(W\$)>10THENPRINT"[RVS][GRN]MORE T HAN 10 LETTERS![OFF][BLU][7 UP]":GOTO9 0 :rem 254					
100 GOSUB200 :rem 163					
110 GOSUB300 :rem 165					
120 T(C)=T(C)+S(C) :rem 178					
130 GOSUB400:FORI=1TO10:B\$(I)="":NEXT					

:rem 184

140	GOTO9Ø	:rer	n 55
200	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$)	:rem	
210	A\$(I)=MID\$(W\$,I,1)	:rem	1Ø7
220	NEXT	:rem	
230	C\$="":FORI=1TOLEN(W\$) R=INT(RND(1)*LEN(W\$)+1)	:rem	163
24Ø 25Ø	IFB\$(R)<>""THEN240	:rem	
260	B\$(R)=A\$(I)	:rem	
270	NEXT	:rem	216
271	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$):C\$=C\$+B\$(I):1		210
		:rem	
272	IFC\$=W\$ANDLEN(W\$)<>lTHENFORI=		
	\$):B\$(I)="":NEXT:GOTO230	:rem	201
275	PRINT"[CLR] [5 DOWN] [RVS] [7 RI	[GHT]	
	(RED) WORD HAS (11 RIGHT) BEEN S	CRAME	
280	{OFF}{BLU}" PRINT"{6 DOWN}{3 RIGHT}{GRN}!	rem	SPA
200	CE BAR [9 RIGHT] WHEN READY [BLU	J } "	W. 11
		:rem	223
285	GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN285	:rem	101
290	PRINT" [CLR] [5 DOWN] [7 RIGHT]	;:ren	n 9Ø
295	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$):PRINT"{RED}";		
298	EXT RETURN	:rem	
	X=51:S(C)=50	:rem	
	TIS="000000"	:rem	
	PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT		119
325	SC=7885:CC=38605	:ren	1 76
330	FORI=1TOLEN(W\$)	:rem	13Ø
335	POKESC, 99: POKECC, 2	:ren	n 75
340	GETC\$:rem	222
350	PRINT" (HOME) (RVS) "MID\$ (TI\$, 4,	I)"	· / m ·
	<pre>{OFF}MINUTES{2 SPACES}{RVS}"F \$,2)" {OFF}SECONDS"</pre>	:rem	
355	IFTI\$="000300"THENGOSUB500:GC		
		:rem	
36Ø	IFC\$=""THEN340	:rem	
365	PRINT"{4 DOWN}"	:rem	
37Ø	IFC\$=A\$(I)THENPRINTTAB(X)A\$(I		
	6875,200:FORT=1T0100:NEXT:POK	E3687	5,0
375	:GOTO380 IFS(C)<10THENGOSUB550:GOTO390	:rem	230
378	IFC\$<>A\$(I)THENS(C)=S(C)-10:F		
0.0	,220:FORT=ITO100:NEXT:POKE368		
	0335	:rem	
38Ø	X=X+1:SC=SC+1:CC=CC+1:NEXT	:rem	
39Ø	RETURN	:rem	
400	IFC<>lTHENC=1:RETURN	:rem	11
410	PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{ [RVS]SCORES{OFF}{BLU}"		199
420	PRINT"[7 RIGHT] R6 T3"		4
	PRINT" [DOWN] "P\$(Ø), P\$(1)		144
440	PRINTT(1),T(Ø)	:rem	252
45Ø	C=Ø:RETURN	rem	99
5ØØ	PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}{3 RIGHT}{		
	{RED}YOUR TIME IS UP.{OFF}{BI		96
51Ø	PRINT"{2 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}WORD W	ren:	
JID	":S(C)=Ø	:rem	
520	FORT=1T05ØØØ:NEXT:RETURN	ren	1 59
55Ø	PRINT" {RVS} {RED} {2 DOWN} YOU F	UO NAS	T O
	F POINTS. {OFF} {BLU}"	:rem	226
560	PRINT"{2 DOWN}{PUR}WORD WAS:{		
57Ø	# I DO 2 G G G A NEVE	rem	
57Ø 58Ø	FORT=1TO2000:NEXT RETURN	:rem	
1000			
	36878,S-235:FORT=1T0100:NEXT	T,S	
		:rem	188
1010	POKE36874,0:POKE36878,15:RET		20-
		:rem	126

EXT Program 2: :rem 162 298 POKE198, Ø: RETURN :rem 234 Word Scramble—64 Version 300 X=95:S(C)=50 310 TIS="000000" 1 POKE5328Ø,6:POKE53281,1 :rem 246 :rem 141 320 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT :rem 119 5 SN=54272 :rem 23 325 SC=1399:CC=SC+54272 6 POKESN+24,15:POKESN+5,17:POKESN+6,240:P 330 FORI=1TOLEN(W\$) OKESN, 100 :rem 130 :rem 27 335 POKESC, 99: POKECC, 2 10 PRINT" [CLR] ": PRINT" [RED] [9 DOWN] 34Ø GETC\$:rem 222 {13 RIGHT}WORD SCRAMBLE" :rem 131 35Ø PRINT" [HOME] [RVS] [9 RIGHT] "MID\$ (TI\$, 4 20 GOSUB1000:PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 65 ,1)" [OFF]MINUTES[2 SACES][RVS]"RIGH 25 PRINT" [RED] {2 DOWN } EACH PLAYER TAKES A T\$(TI\$,2)" {OFF}SECONDS" :rem 100 TURN ENTERING A[5 SPACES] COMMON "; 355 IFTI\$="000300"THENGOSUB500:GOTO390 :rem 247 30 PRINT"WORD (A MAXIMUM OF 10 LETTERS)." :rem 228 360 IFC\$=""THEN340 :rem 214 :rem 103 365 PRINT" [4 DOWN]" :rem 179 35 PRINT" [DOWN] THE COMPUTER WILL THEN SCR 370 IFCS=AS(I)THENPRINTTAB(X)AS(I);:BY=50 AMBLE THE WORD"; :rem 162 40 PRINT"AND PRINT IT." :LN=50:GOSUB600:GOTO380 :rem 141 :rem 96 45 PRINT" [DOWN] YOU HAVE THREE MINUTES TO 375 IFS(C)<10THENGOSUB550:GOTO390 :rem 10 378 IFC\$<>A\$(I)THENS(C)=S(C)-10:BY=20:LN= [SPACE]FIND IT." :rem 152 50 PRINT" [DOWN] IF FOUND WITHIN THE ALLOTT 120:GOSUB600:GOTO335 ED TIME, YOU" 380 X=X+1:SC=SC+1:CC=CC+1:NEXT :rem 183 390 RETURN 55 PRINT"WILL BE GIVEN 50 POINTS." :rem 124 400 IFC <> 1THENC=1: RETURN :rem 227 410 PRINT"[CLR][5 DOWN][17 RIGHT][RED] 60 PRINT" [DOWN] FOR EVERY WRONG GUESS THAT {RVS}SCORES(OFF){BLU}" YOU MAKE, YOUWILL LOSE 10 POINTS. :rem 233 420 PRINT"[17 RIGHT] [6 T]" [BLU]" :rem 57 :rem 38 65 PRINT" [3 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] [RVS] [PUR] PRESS 430 PRINT" [DOWN] [10 RIGHT] "P\$(0); TAB(25); SPACE BAR WHEN READY[OFF]" P\$(1) 440 PRINT" {9 RIGHT} "T(1); TAB(24); T(0) 7Ø IFPEEK(197)<>6ØTHEN7Ø :rem 131 75 POKE198, Ø :rem 153 450 C=0:RETURN 80 PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}{GRN}PLAYER # 1'S N 500 PRINT" [CLR] [4 DOWN] [12 RIGHT] [RVS] AME{BLU}":INPUTP\$(Ø) :rem 200 PRINT" {3 DOWN } { PUR } PLAYER # 2'S NAME [RED]YOUR TIME IS UP[OFF][BLU]" {BLU}":INPUTP\$(1) :rem 169 510 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [10 RIGHT] WORD WAS "WS" 90 PRINT" [HOME] [16 DOWN] [RED]"; P\$(C); " EN .":S(C)=Ø TER WORD TO BE SCRAMBLED: {OFF} {BLU}" 520 FORT=1TO5000:NEXT:RETURN :rem 151 92 W\$="":INPUTW\$:IFW\$=""THENPRINT"{UP}";: 550 PRINT" [RVS] [RED] [2 DOWN] [9 RIGHT] YOU [SPACE] RAN OUT OF POINTS[OFF] [BLU]" GOTO92 IFLEN(W\$)>1ØTHENPRINT"{RVS}{GRN}NO MOR :rem 185 560 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{PUR}{10 RIGHT}WORD WAS E THAN 10 LETTERS[OFF] [BLU]":GOTO90 {BLU}"WS"." :rem 131 57Ø FORT=1TO2000:NEXT 100 GOSUB200 :rem 163 580 RETURN 110 GOSUB300 :rem 165 :rem 125 120 T(C)=T(C)+S(C) 600 POKESN+1, BY: POKESN+4, 33: FORQQ=1TOLN:N :rem 178 EXT: POKESN+4, 32: RETURN 130 GOSUB400:FORI=ITO10:B\$(I)="":NEXT :rem 127 1000 FORBY=50TO20STEP-1:LN=20:GOSUB600:NE :rem 184 14Ø GOTO9Ø :rem 55 XT:FORI=1TO500:NEXT 1010 RETURN 200 FORI=1TOLEN(WS) :rem 126 :rem 162 210 A\$(I)=MID\$(W\$,I,I) :rem 107 220 NEXT :rem 211 The Beginner's 230 C\$="":FORI=lTOLEN(W\$) :rem 163 240 R=INT(RND(1)*LEN(WS)+1) :rem 248 Corner 25Ø IFB\$(R) <> ""THEN24Ø :rem 178 26Ø B\$(R)=A\$(I) :rem 221 27Ø NEXT :rem 216 See article on page 88. 271 FORI=ITOLEN(W\$):C\$=C\$+B\$(I):NEXT :rem 111 Program 1: Tic-Tac-Toe (64 Version) 272 IFC\$=W\$ANDLEN(W\$)<>1THENFORI=1TOLEN(W \$):B\$(I)="":NEXT:GOTO230 100 REM TIC-TAC-TOE :rem 111 275 PRINT"[CLR][5 DOWN][8 SPACES][RVS] 110 GOTO 560 :rem 102 {RED}WORD HAS BEEN SCRAMBLED.{OFF} 12Ø REM X :rem 207 13Ø POKE M, A: POKE M+4, A: POKE M+41, A 280 POKE 198,0:PRINT"[6 DOWN][7 SPACES] [GRN] PRESS SPACE BAR WHEN READY [BLU] " 140 POKE M+43, A: POKE M+82, A: POKE M+121, A :rem 234 :rem 170 285 IFPEEK(197) <> 60THEN 285 :rem 243 150 POKE M+123, A: POKE M+160, A: POKE M+164, 290 PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}{15 RIGHT}"; :rem 66 16Ø RETURN :rem 119

17Ø REM O

295 FORI=ITOLEN(WS):PRINT"[RED]";B\$(I);:N

:rem 89

:rem 5

:rem 75

:rem 59

:rem 11

:rem 29

:rem 99

:rem 55

:rem 77

:rem 35

:rem 73

:rem 14

:rem 203

100		
TON	POKE M, 233: POKE M+4, 223: POKE M+160, 95	HEN 720 :rem 159
	:POKE M+164,105 :rem 1	73Ø IF E\$="{F1}"THEN Y=1:Z=3 :rem 146
190	FOR I=1 TO 3 :rem 14	740 POKE 198,0 :rem 200
200	POKE M+I,A:POKE M+I+16Ø,A :rem 72	750 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE{2 SPACES}{BLK}F
210	POWE MIAGRE A DOWN WAGET A STEEM /2	1{BLU} BEGINNER" :rem 192
	POKE M+40*I,A:POKE M+40*I+4,A :rem 2	
	NEXT I :rem 28	760 PRINT TAB(8)"{BLK}F3{BLU} INTERMEDIAT
23Ø	POKE M+82,32 :rem 55	E" :rem 113
240	RETURN :rem 118	770 GET E\$:IF E\$<>"{F1}" AND E\$<>"{F3}" T
250	FOR I=M+C TO M+C+160 STEP 40 :rem 127	HEN 770 :rem 169
	POKE I,CC(N):POKE I+1,CC(N):POKE I+2,	780 IF E\$="{F1}" THEN CH=1 :rem 197
200		
	CC(N):POKE I+3,CC(N):POKE I+4,CC(N)	790 PRINT "{CLR}":CT=INT(14*RND(0))+2
	:rem 227	:rem 159
270	NEXT I :rem 33	800 FOR I=1 TO 9:P(I)=0:NEXT I :rem 101
280	RETURN :rem 122	810 FOR I=1080 TO 1960 STEP 40 :rem 226
	REM TONE : rem 181	820 POKE I,A:POKE I+C,CT :rem 98
	POKE F1,42:POKE F2,62 :rem 64	83Ø POKE I+8,A:POKE I+8+C,CT :rem 41
	POKE W, 17 :rem 174	840 NEXT I :rem 36
	FOR D=1 TO 60:NEXT D:POKE W,0 :rem 16	85Ø FOR I=1353 TO 1375 :rem 73
33Ø	RETURN :rem 118	860 POKE I,A:POKE I+C,CT:POKE I+320,A:POK
340	X=N:P(E)=X:M=S(E):ON X GOSUB 130,130,	E I+32Ø+C,CT :rem 232
	18Ø : rem 164	870 NEXT I :rem 39
350	GOSUB 250 :rem 175	880 FOR I=1 TO 9:POKE S(I)+82,I+48:rem 17
		000 FOR 1-1 10 9:FORE 5(1)+02,1+46:Fem 1/
		890 POKE S(I)+82+C,0:NEXT I :rem 222
37Ø	IF P(I)<>P(I+1) THEN 400 :rem 150	900 N=1 :rem 85
38Ø	IF P(I)<>P(I+2) THEN 400 :rem 152	910 IF CH=2 THEN 1040 :rem 23
	ON P(I)+1 GOTO 400,1550,1550,1550	920 IF Y=1 THEN 970{5 SPACES} :rem 192 930 REM COMPUTER'S MOVE :rem 160
	:rem 49	930 REM COMPUTER'S MOVE :rem 160
100	NEXT I :rem 28	940 E=INT(9*RND(0)+1):IF P(E)<>0 THEN 940
		:rem 164
	IF P(I)<>P(I+3) THEN 450 :rem 153	950 GOSUB 340 :rem 181
430	IF P(I)<>P(I+3) THEN 450 :rem 153 IF P(I)<>P(I+6) THEN 450 :rem 157	96Ø REM YOUR MOVE :rem 9
440	ON P(I)+1 GOTO 450,1550,1550,1550	970 GOSUB 300 :rem 179
	:rem 50	980 GET E\$:IF E\$=""THEN 980 :rem 109
450	NEXT I :rem 33	990 IF E\$<"1" OR E\$>"9" THEN 980 :rem 224
460		
400	IF P(5)<>X THEN 490 :rem 157	1000 E=VAL(E\$):IF P(E)<>0 THEN 970 :rem 8
4/0	IF (P(1)=X) AND (P(9)=X) THEN 1550	1010 GOSUB 340 :rem 217
	:rem 111	1020 ON CH GOTO 940,1060 :rem 180
48Ø	IF (P(3)=X) AND (P(7)=X) THEN 1550	1030 REM COMPUTER'S MOVE :rem 200
	:rem 112	1040 IF Y=1 THEN 970 :rem 234
490	FOR I=1 TO 9 :rem 23	1050 REM CENTER POSITION : rem 224
	IF P(I)=Ø THEN 54Ø :rem 67	1060 IF P(5)=0 THEN E=5:GOTO 1520:rem 186
210	NEXT I :rem 30	1070 IF P(5)=X THEN 1140 :rem 183
	PRINT "TIE GAME!" :rem 133	1080 REM DIAGONALS :rem 63
530	GOTO 1590 :rem 160	
220		1090 IF P(1)=0 AND P(9)=Z THEN E=1:GOTO 1
	N=ABS(N-4) :rem 250	1090 IF P(1)=0 AND P(9)=Z THEN E=1:GOTO 1 520 :rem 249
540		52Ø :rem 249
54Ø 55Ø	RETURN :rem 122	520 :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=0 THEN E=9:GOTO 1
54Ø 55Ø	RETURN :rem 122 PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1	520 :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=0 THEN E=9:GOTO 1 520 :rem 249
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø	RETURN :rem 122 PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 :rem 231	52Ø :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 1110 IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1
540 550 560 570	RETURN : rem 122 PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 : rem 231 W=54276:POKE W,Ø : rem 84	520 :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=0 THEN E=9:GOTO 1 520 :rem 249
540 550 560 570	RETURN :rem 122 PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 :rem 231	52Ø :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 520 :rem 249 1110 IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 520 :rem 244
540 550 560 570 580	RETURN : rem 122 PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 :rem 231 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" : rem 246	52Ø :rem 249 1100 IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 1110 IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 1120 IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 59Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249
540 550 560 570 580 590 600	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 w=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 1110 IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 241 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." rem 122	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" :rem 231 FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1136,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 1110 IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 241 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" :rem 231 FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1136,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 6Ø 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 204 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 6Ø 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ :rem 82
540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 120Ø :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232
540 550 560 570 580 600 610 620 630 640	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 :rem 125	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 6Ø 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 120Ø :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø 116Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I: rem 246 PORTA 1114,1122,1136,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 TRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THRE IN A ROW " PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THRE IN A ROW " POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 244	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K+3:GOTO 152Ø:rem 165
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 72	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 209 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 116Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 165 119Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø :rem 52
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,113Ø,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 145Ø,1754,1762,177Ø :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 24 A=16Ø:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=1Ø :rem 72 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K+3:GOTO 152Ø:rem 165
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,113Ø,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 145Ø,1754,1762,177Ø :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." :rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 24 A=16Ø:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=1Ø :rem 72 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 116Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 52 119Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø :rem 52 12ØØ NEXT K :rem 72 121Ø NEXT K :rem 72
540 550 560 570 580 590 610 620 630 640 650 670	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 246 PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" DATA 1114,1122,1136,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 PRINT "{DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THRE W." POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS PRINT "{DOWN	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 116Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 52 119Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø :rem 52 12ØØ NEXT K :rem 72 121Ø NEXT K :rem 72
540 550 560 570 580 590 610 620 630 640 650 670	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 11 RRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO YER 15 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 244 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 72 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE COMPUTER." PRINT "{DOWN}{BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M	52Ø
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 61Ø 62Ø 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A ROW." POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 :rem 115 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE COMPUTER." PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST MOVE." 167	52Ø
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1770 TRINT "{DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 244 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 244 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 117 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS COMPUTER." :rem 117 PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." :rem 158	52Ø :rem 249 110Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 6Ø 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 12ØØ :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 12ØØ 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø:rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K+3:GOTO 152Ø 119Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø :rem 52 12ØØ NEXT K :rem 77 121Ø REM ROWS :rem 243 122Ø FOR K=1 TO 7 STEP 3 :rem 174 123Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+1)=X OR P(K+2)=X TH EN 128Ø :rem 27
54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø 58Ø 60Ø 61Ø 62Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 :rem 111 RRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2	52Ø : rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø : rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø : rem 244 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø : rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS : rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 : rem 6Ø 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 120Ø : rem 200 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø : rem 200 116Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø : rem 2100 118Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø : rem 165 119Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø : rem 165 120Ø NEXT K : rem 77 121Ø REM ROWS : rem 52 120Ø NEXT K : rem 77 121Ø REM ROWS : rem 243 122Ø FOR K=1 TO 7 STEP 3 : rem 174 123Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+1)=X OR P(K+2)=X TH EN 128Ø : rem 205 124Ø IF P(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2)<>2*Z THEN 128Ø 124Ø IF P(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2)<>2*Z THEN 128Ø
540 550 560 570 580 590 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15)"TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I :rem 29 DATA 1114,1122,113Ø,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 145Ø,1754,1762,177Ø :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." :rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 A=16Ø:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=1Ø :rem 125 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE COMPUTER." :rem 127 PRINT "{DOWN}{BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." :rem 167 Y=3:Z=1:CH=2 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE{2 SPACES}{BLK}F {BLK}} F{BLK}Y {BLU} FOR {BLK}X{BLU}" :rem 95	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 120Ø :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø :rem 294 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø :rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K+3:GOTO 152Ø :rem 165 120Ø NEXT K :rem 77 121Ø REM ROWS :rem 243 122Ø FOR K=1 TO 7 STEP 3 :rem 174 123Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+1)=X OR P(K+2)=X TH EN 128Ø :rem 263 124Ø IF P(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2)<>2*Z THEN 128Ø :rem 363
540 550 560 570 580 590 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1776 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 244 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 72 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS COMPUTER." PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." 1 rem 167 PRINT "{DOWN}CHOOSE{2 SPACES}{BLK}F 1 {BLU} FOR {BLK}X{BLU} FOR {BLK}F 1 rem 95 PRINT TAB(8)"{BLK}F BLK}F ETEM 158 BLK}F FRINT TAB(8)"{BLK}F ETEM 25 ETEM 158 ETEM 25 ETEM 158 ETEM 25 ETEM	52Ø
540 550 560 570 580 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442:rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1762,1770 TRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE IN A RO W." POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 FOKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS WITH THE COMPUTER." PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." TREM 159 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE{2 SPACES}BLK}F 1{BLU} FOR {BLK}X{BLU}" FOR INT TAB(8) "{BLK}F3{BLU} FOR {BLK}OBLU}" FOR TEM 214 FOR THE MET TOWN 124 TOWN 125 TEM 125 TOWN	52Ø :rem 249 11Ø IF P(1)=Z AND P(9)=Ø THEN E=9:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 111Ø IF P(3)=Ø AND P(7)=Z THEN E=3:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 112Ø IF P(3)=Z AND P(7)=Ø THEN E=7:GOTO 1 52Ø :rem 249 113Ø REM COLUMNS :rem 202 114Ø FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 60 115Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+3)=X OR P(K+6)=X TH EN 120Ø :rem 204 116Ø IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN 120Ø :rem 294 117Ø IF P(K)=Ø THEN E=K:GOTO 152Ø :rem 232 118Ø IF P(K+3)=Ø THEN E=K+3:GOTO 152Ø :rem 165 120Ø NEXT K :rem 77 121Ø REM ROWS :rem 243 122Ø FOR K=1 TO 7 STEP 3 :rem 174 123Ø IF P(K)=X OR P(K+1)=X OR P(K+2)=X TH EN 128Ø :rem 263 124Ø IF P(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2)<>2*Z THEN 128Ø :rem 363
540 550 560 570 580 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700	RETURN PRINT "{CLR}{BLU}":POKE 53281,1 W=54276:POKE W,Ø PRINT TAB(15) "TIC-TAC-TOE" FOR I=1 TO 9:READ S(I):NEXT I:rem 24 DATA 1114,1122,1130,1434,1442 :rem 73 DATA 1450,1754,1776 :rem 111 PRINT "{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE POSI TION NUMBERS." PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 99 PRINT "{DOWN}TRY TO GET THREE I:rem 115 POKE 54296,15:F1=54273:F2=54272:C=F2 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 125 POKE W+1,128:POKE W+2,16 :rem 244 A=160:CC(1)=6:CC(3)=10 :rem 72 PRINT "{DOWN}ALTERNATE TURNS COMPUTER." PRINT "{DOWN}BLK}X{BLU} GETS FIRST M OVE." 1 rem 167 PRINT "{DOWN}CHOOSE{2 SPACES}{BLK}F 1 {BLU} FOR {BLK}X{BLU} FOR {BLK}F 1 rem 95 PRINT TAB(8)"{BLK}F BLK}F ETEM 158 BLK}F FRINT TAB(8)"{BLK}F ETEM 25 ETEM 158 ETEM 25 ETEM 158 ETEM 25 ETEM	52Ø

1270 E=K+2:GOTO 1520 :rem 47	8 POKEF1,231 :rem 160
128Ø NEXT K :rem 85	8 POKEF1,231 :rem 160 9 FORD=1TO60:NEXT:POKEF1,0:RETURN:rem 170
1290 REM PREVENT COLUMN :rem 162	10 X=N:P(E)=X:M=S(E):ONX GOSUB2,2,4
1300 FOR K=1 TO 3 :rem 58	:rem 69
1310 IF $P(K)=Z$ OR $P(K+3)=Z$ OR $P(K+6)=Z$ TH	11 GOSUB6 :rem 24
EN 1360 :rem 215	12 FORI=1TO7STEP3 :rem 74
1320 IF P(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*X THEN 1360	13 IFP(I)<>P(I+1)THEN16 : rem 51
:rem 85	14 IFP(I)<>P(I+2)THEN16 :rem 53
1330 IF P(K)=0 THEN E=K:GOTO 1520:rem 230 1340 IF P(K+3)=0 THEN E=K+3:GOTO 1520	15 ONP(I)+1GOTO16,89,89,89 :rem 192
:rem 163	16 NEXT :rem 166 17 FORI=1TO3 :rem 220
135Ø E=K+6:GOTO 152Ø :rem 5Ø	17 FORI=1TO3 :rem 220 18 IFP(1)<>P(I+3)THEN21 :rem 54
1360 NEXT K :rem 84	19 IFP(I)<>P(I+6)THEN21 : rem 58
1370 REM PREVENT ROW : rem 203	2Ø ONP(I)+1GOTO21,89,89,89 :rem 184
1380 FOR K=1 TO 7 STEP 3 :rem 181	21 NEXT :rem 162
1390 IF $P(K)=Z$ OR $P(K+1)=Z$ OR $P(K+2)=Z$ TH	22 IFP(5)<>X THEN25 :rem 49
EN 1440 :rem 216	23 IF(P(1)=X)AND(P(9)=X)THEN89 :rem 223
1400 IF P(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2)<>2*X THEN 1440	24 IF(P(3)=X)AND(P(7)=X)THEN89 :rem 224
:rem 77	25 FORI=1TO9:IFP(I)=ØTHEN27 :rem 153
1410 IF P(K)=0 THEN E=K:GOTO 1520:rem 229 1420 IF P(K+1)=0 THEN E=K+1:GOTO 1520	26 NEXT:PRINT"TIE GAME!":GOTO92 :rem 173
:rem 158	27 N=ABS(N-4):RETURN :rem 228 28 PRINT"{CLR}{RLU}":PRINTTAR(5)"TIC-TAC-
143Ø E=K+2:GOTO 152Ø :rem 45	
1440 NEXT K :rem 83	TOE":FORI=1T09:READS(I):NEXT :rem 191 29 DATA7726,7733,7740,7880,7887,7894,8034
1450 IF P(5)=Z THEN 1500 :rem 187	,8041,8048 :rem 98
1460 IF P(1)=0 AND P(9)=X THEN E=1:GOTO 1	30 PRINT"{2 DOWN}CHOOSE ONE OF THE":PRINT
520 :rem 248	"POSITION NUMBERS.":PRINT" [DOWN] GET 3
1470 IF P(1)=X AND P(9)=0 THEN E=9:GOTO 1	{SPACE}IN A ROW." :rem 102
520 :rem 1	31 POKE36878, 15:F1=36876:C=30720:CC(1)=6:
1480 IF P(3)=0 AND P(7)=X THEN E=3:GOTO 1	CC(3)=2:Y=3:Z=1:H=2 :rem 69
520 :rem 252	32 PRINT" [DOWN] [BLK] X [BLU] GETS FIRST MOV
1490 IF P(3)=X AND P(7)=0 THEN E=7:GOTO 1 520 :rem 1	E. ":PRINT" [DOWN] CHOOSE {BLK}F1{BLU} FO
520 :rem 1 1500 GOTO 940 :rem 156	R [BLK]X":PRINTTAB(7)"F3[BLU] FOR
1510 REM :rem 171	{BLK}Ø{BLU}" :rem 8 33 GETE\$:IFE\$<>"{F1}"ANDE\$<>"{F3}"THEN33
1520 GOSUB 340 :rem 223	:rem 57
1530 GOTO 970 :rem 162	34 IFE\$="{F1}"THENY=1:Z=3 :rem 95
1540 REM GAME OVER :rem 4	35 PRINT"{2 DOWN}CHOOSE {BLK}F1{BLU} BEGI
1550 IF X<>Y THEN 1580 :rem 130	NNER":PRINTTAB(7)"{BLK}F3{BLU} INTERME
1560 PRINT "YOU WIN!!!" :rem 235	DIATE" *rem 153
1570 GOTO 1590 :rem 213	36 GETE\$: IFE\$<>"{F1}"ANDE\$<>"{F3}"THEN36
1580 PRINT "COMPUTER WINS!!" :rem 145	:rem 63
1590 FOR I=1 TO 20 :rem 114	37 IFE\$="{F1}"THENH=1 :rem 77
1600 POKE F1, INT(60*RND(0)+30) :rem 88 1610 POKE F2, INT(200*RND(0)+10) :rem 132	38 PRINT" [CLR]":T=INT(6*RND(Ø))+2:FORI=1T
161Ø POKE F2, INT(200*RND(0)+10) :rem 132 162Ø GOSUB 31Ø :rem 221	09:P(I)=Ø:NEXT :rem 182
1630 NEXT I :rem 82	39 FORI=77Ø9T08129STEP22:POKEI,16Ø:POKEI+
1640 PRINT "{22 DOWN}TRY AGAIN? (Y/N)";	C,T:POKEI+7,160:POKEI+7+C,T:NEXT
:rem 18	:rem 46 4Ø FORI=7835TO7854:POKEI,16Ø:POKEI+C,T:PO
1650 GET E\$:IF E\$="N" THEN 1690 :rem 21	KEI+154,160:POKEI+154+C,T:NEXT :rem 80
1660 IF E\$<>"Y" THEN 1650 :rem 215	41 FORI=1T09:POKES(I)+23,I+48:POKES(I)+23
167Ø CLR :rem 175	+C,Ø:NEXT :rem 250
1680 GOTO 560 :rem 163	42 N=1:IFH=2THEN51 :rem 55
169Ø PRINT "{CLR}" :rem 52 17ØØ END :rem 159	43 IFY=1THEN46 :rem 86
	44 E=INT(9*RND(0)+1):IFP(E)<>0THEN44
Program 2: Tic-Tac-Toe (VIC Version)	:rem 58
1 GOTO28 • rem 212	45 GOSUB1Ø :rem 74 46 GOSUB8 :rem 34
1 GOTO28 :rem 212 2 POKEM,77:POKEM+3,78:POKEM+23,77:POKEM+2	46 GOSUB8 :rem 34 47 GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN47 :rem 1
4,78:POKEM+45,78 :rem 158	48 IFE\$<"1"ORE\$>"9"THEN47 :rem 116
3 POKEM+46,77:POKEM+66,78:POKEM+69,77:RET	49 E=VAL(E\$):IFP(E)<>ØTHEN46 :rem 126
URN :rem 2Ø2	50 GOSUB10:ONH GOTO44,52 :rem 153
4 POKEM, 85: POKEM+1, 67: POKEM+2, 67: POKEM+3,	51 IFY=1THEN46 :rem 85
73:POKEM+22,66:POKEM+23,32:POKEM+25,93	52 IFP(5)=ØTHENE=5:GOTO88 :rem 2
:rem 222	53 IFP(5)=X THEN58 :rem 254
5 POKEM+44,66:POKEM+47,93:POKEM+66,74:POK EM+67,64:POKEM+68,64:POKEM+69,75:RETURN	54 IFP(1)=ØANDP(9)=Z THENE=1:GOTO88
*rem 111	:rem 64
:rem 111 6 FORI=M+C TOM+C+66 STEP22:POKEI.CC(N):PO	55 IFP(1)=Z ANDP(9)=ØTHENE=9:GOTO88
:rem 111 6 FORI=M+C TOM+C+66 STEP22:POKEI,CC(N):PO KEI+1,CC(N):POKEI+2,CC(N) :rem 181	55 IFP(1)=Z ANDP(9)=ØTHENE=9:GOTO88 :rem 73
6 FORI=M+C TOM+C+66 STEP22:POKEI,CC(N):PO	55 IFP(1)=Z ANDP(9)=ØTHENE=9:GOTO88

57	IFP(3)=Z ANDP(7)=ØTHENE=7:GOTO	88
		:rem 73
58	FORK=1TO3: IF $(P(K)=X)+(P(K+3)=X)$)=X)THEN63	:rem 207
59	IFP(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*Z THEN	
0,0		:rem 158
6Ø	IF P(K)=ØTHENE=K:GOTO88	:rem 45
61	$IFP(K+3) = \emptyset THENE = K+3:GOTO88$:rem 234
62	E=K+6:GOTO88	:rem 121
63	NEXT	:rem 168
64	FORK=1T07STEP3:IF($P(K)=X$)+($P(K+2)=X$)THEN69	
65	IFP(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2) <> 2*Z THEN	:rem 63
00	111 (11) 11 (11.12) 11 2 2 111111	:rem 155
66	IFP(K)=ØTHENE=K:GOTO88	:rem 51
67	IFP(K+1)=ØTHENE=K+1:GOTO88	:rem 236
68	E=K+2:GOTO88	:rem 123
69	NEXT	:rem 174
7Ø	FORK=1TO3: IF(P(K)=Z)+(P(K+3)=Z)	
71)=Z)THEN75 IFP(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2*X THEN	:rem 210
11	IFP(K)+P(K+3)+P(K+6)<>2"X INEK	:rem 153
72	IFP(K)=ØTHENE=K:GOTO88	:rem 48
73	IFP(K+3)=ØTHENE=K+3:GOTO88	:rem 237
74	E=K+6:GOTO88	:rem 124
75	NEXT	:rem 171
76	FORK=1TO7STEP3:IF(P(K)=Z)+(P(K)	
	P(K+2)=Z)THEN81	:rem 66
77	IFP(K)+P(K+1)+P(K+2) <> 2*X THEN	
78	IFP(K)=ØTHEN E=K:GOTO88	:rem 150 :rem 54
79	IFP(K+1)=ØTHENE=K+1:GOTO88	:rem 239
80	E=K+2:GOTO88	:rem 117
81	NEXT	:rem 168
82	IFP(5)=Z THEN87	:rem 4
83	IFP(1)=ØANDP(9)=X THENE=1:GOTO	
0.4	IFP(1)=X ANDP(9)=ØTHENE=9:GOTC	:rem 64
84	IFP(I)=X ANDP(9)=01HENE=9:GOIC	:rem 73
85	IFP(3)=ØANDP(7)=X THENE=3:GOTO	
		:rem 68
86	IFP(3)=X ANDP(7)=ØTHENE=7:GOTC	
	G0T0 44	:rem 73
87	GOTO44	:rem 16 :rem 46
88	GOSUB10:GOTO46 IFX<>Y THEN91	:rem 196
90	PRINT"YOU WIN!!!":GOTO92	:rem 102
91	PRINT"COMPUTER WINS!!"	:rem 45
92	FORI=1TO20:POKEF1,INT(20*RND(0	
	OSUB9:NEXT	:rem 112
93	PRINT" {20 DOWN}TRY AGAIN? (Y/N	
		:rem 145
94		:rem 86
95		:rem 25
96	CLR:GOTO28 PRINT"{CLR}":END	:rem 45
"	TITLE COME SHIP	
Tr	nside Random	
44	BIGE KAHACIII	
PR 700	and the same of th	

Numbers

See article on page 98.

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Random Number Test
1 PRINT"(CLR)(DOWN) PRESS (RVS)R(OFF) TO (SPACE)RANDOMIZE." :rem 163 2 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN2 :rem 135
3 IFA\$="R"THENX=RND(-TI) :rem 189
5 POKE56,27:CLR:PRINT"[CLR] DOWN] PLEASE {SPACE}WAIT" :rem 167
7 B=7168:C=7679:FORA=BTOC:POKEA,Ø:NEXT
10 B=885:C=947:FORA=BTOC:READD:POKEA,D:NE XT :rem 215
20 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN} [RVS}V{OFF}IC OR 64? " :rem 167
25 PRINT" (DOWN) PRESS (RVS) V (OFF) FOR VIC " :rem 153
26 PRINT" {RVS}RETURN{OFF} FOR 64." :rem 60
30 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN30 :rem 233 35 IFA\$<>"V"THEN50 :rem 4
4Ø POKE888,39:POKE892,148 :rem 168
50 PRINT" (CLR) (DOWN) PRESS (RVS)F1 (OFF) T O TEST" :rem 101
51 PRINT" RANDOM SEEDS." :rem 154 60 PRINT" [DOWN] PRESS [RVS]F3[OFF] TO TES
T" :rem 213 61 PRINT" BASIC {RVS}RND{OFF} COMMAND."
179 ### 17
80 IFAS="[F1]"THENGOTO1000 :rem 139
90 IFA\$="{F3}"THENGOTO2000 :rem 142 100 GOTO50 :rem 47
885 DATA165,197,201,4,240,55,32,151 :rem 243
893 DATA224,165,143,133,251,169,254,133 :rem 191
901 DATA253,169,27,133,254,160,255,24 :rem 86
909 DATA165,253,105,2,133,253,165,254 :rem 86
917 DATA105,0,133,254,200,196,251,208 :rem 75
925 DATA238,160,0,24,177,253,105,1 :rem 184
933 DATA145,253,200,177,253,105,0,145 :rem 76
941 DATA253,201,255,208,195,96,0,0 :rem 189
1000 PRINT"[CLR][DOWN] PRESS 1-5 TO TEST" :rem 57
1010 PRINT" RANDOM SEEDS." :rem 246 1020 PRINT"{2 DOWN} {RVS}PRESS{4 SPACES}T
EST BYTE: {OFF}" :rem 149 1030 PRINT" {DOWN} {3 SPACES}1 {9 SPACES}139
" :rem 116 1040 PRINT"{3 SPACES}2{9 SPACES}140"
:rem 93 1050 PRINT"[3 SPACES]3[9 SPACES]141"
:rem 96 1060 PRINT"[3 SPACES]4{9 SPACES]142"
:rem 99 1070 PRINT"{3 SPACES}5{9 SPACES}143"
:rem 102 1080 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN1080 :rem 181
1090 A=VAL(A\$):IFA<10RA>5THEN1000:rem 157
1110 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] TESTING RANDOM SEE
D" :rem 56 1120 PRINT" BYTE ";A+138;"{LEFT}.":rem 86
1130 PRINT"{DOWN} PRESS {RVS}F1{OFF} TO S TOP." :rem 102
114Ø SYS885:GOTO3ØØØ :rem 16Ø 2000 POKE945,4:POKE946,169:POKE947,255:PO

	KE948,133:POKE949,176:POKE950,96
2002 2005	:rem 236 FORA=891T0897:POKEA,234:NEXT:rem 254 PRINT"[CLR]{DOWN} TESTING BASIC
2010	<pre>{RVS}RND{OFF}" :rem 68 PRINT" COMMAND." :rem 193</pre>
2020	PRINT (DOWN) ENTER NUMBER RANGE:" :rem 148
2Ø3Ø 2Ø35	PRINT" (Ø - 255)" :rem 224 PRINT" (DOWN) ENTER TWO NUMBERS"
2Ø36	:rem 64 PRINT" SEPARATED BY A COMMA.{DOWN}" :rem 189
2040	INPUTA, B :rem 5
2050	IFA<ØORA>255THEN2ØØØ :rem 176
2060	IFB<@ORB>255THEN2000 :rem 179
2Ø7Ø	PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN} TESTING {RVS}RND {OFF} COMMAND." :rem 17
2Ø8Ø	PRINT"{DOWN} RANGE= ";A;"-";B
2090	PRINT"{2 DOWN} PRESS {RVS}F1{OFF} TO STOP." :rem 125
2100	X=251:Y=176:Z=255:R=(ABS(A-B))+1:POK
	EY,Ø :rem 54
2110	IFA <bthenl=a 11<="" :rem="" td=""></bthenl=a>
212Ø 213Ø	<pre>IFB<athenl=b 13="" :rem="" pokex,int((rnd(1)*r)+l):sys885:ifpee<="" pre=""></athenl=b></pre>
2130	K(Y)=ZTHEN3000 :rem 94
2140	GOTO2130 :rem 198
3000	POKE198,0:GOSUB3500 :rem 114
3010	B=7168:C=7678:Q=256:L=20:FORA=BTOCST EP2 :rem 110
3Ø2Ø	PRINTCT, PEEK(A)+Q*PEEK(A+1):N=N+1:CT =CT+1:IFN=>LTHENGOSUB3200 :rem 71
3Ø3Ø	NEXT : rem 5
3100	PRINT" [2 DOWN] [2 SPACES] (PRESS ANY K
	EY)" :rem 102
3110	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3110 :rem 173 GOTO4000 :rem 195
3200	GOTO4000 :rem 195 N=0 :rem 128
3210	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3210 :rem 175
3220	GOSUB3500:RETURN :rem 41
35ØØ	PRINT"{CLR}NUMBER", "COUNT{DOWN}":RET URN :rem 25
4000	PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN} REQUEST ANALYSIS?" :rem 5
4002	PRINT" [DOWN] (PRESS [RVS]Y[OFF] OR [RVS]N[OFF])" :rem 22
4004	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN4004 :rem 179 IFA\$<>"Y"THEN5000 :rem 201
4006 4008	IFA\$<>"Y"THEN5000 :rem 201 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN} PLEASE WAIT"
	:rem 186
4009	B=7168:C=7678:D=2:TT=0:CT=0:HI=0:LO= 65535:ZZ=0:G=256 :rem 58
4010	FORA=BTOCSTEPD :rem 38
4020	N=PEEK(A)+G*PEEK(A+1) :rem 183
4030	IFN=ØTHENZZ=ZZ+1:GOTO4Ø4Ø :rem 124
4035	GOSUB4500 :rem 21
4040	NEXT :rem 7
4100	PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN} {RVS} RANDOM ANALYS IS: " :rem 171
4110	PRINT" {DOWN } TOTAL NUMBERS HIT: "
4120	PRINT"{3 SPACES}";CT :rem 103
4130	DRING" (DOWN) TOTAL COUNT." . rom 241
4140	PRINT": 3 SPACES!":TT :rem 125
4150	PRINT" DOWN! AVERAGE COUNT: ":rem 106
4160	PRINT"{3 SPACES}";TT/CT :rem 69
417Ø 418Ø	PRINT"{DOWN} LOWEST COUNT:" :rem 79
4190	PRINT"{3 SPACES}";LO :rem 116 PRINT"{DOWN} HIGHEST COUNT:":rem 127
4200	PRINT"[3 SPACES]";HI :rem 99

4210	PRINT" { DOWN } TOTAL ZEROES:"	:ren	n 63
	PRINT"{3 SPACES}"; ZZ	:rem	136
4230	CLR:PRINT" {DOWN} {RVS}R{OFF}	TO RE	EPEA
	T ANALYSIS."	:rem	178
4240	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN4240	:rem	183
4400	IFA\$="R"THEN3ØØØ	:rem	129
441Ø	GOTO5ØØØ	:rem	199
4500	CT=CT+1:TT=TT+N	:rem	208
451Ø	IFN>HITHENHI=N	:rem	193
452Ø	IFN <lothenlo=n< td=""><td>:rem</td><td>212</td></lothenlo=n<>	:rem	212
453Ø	RETURN	:rem	172
5000	PRINT" (CLR) PROGRAM ENDED. "	+ rom	2017

Power BASIC

See article on page 112.

BEFORE TYPING...

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Power BASIC: One-Touch Keywords

```
140 IF PEEK(PEEK(56)*256)<>120THENPOKE56.
    PEEK(56)-1:CLR
                                :rem 158
150 HI=PEEK(56):BASE=HI*256
                                  :rem 47
160 PRINT" {CLR}PATIENCE ... "
                                :rem 206
170 FOR AD=0 TO 211: READ BY
                                 :rem 153
180 POKE BASE+AD, BY: NEXT AD
                                  :rem 88
190 :
                                 :rem 212
200 REM RELOCATION ADJUSTMENTS
                                 :rem 184
210 POKE BASE+26, HI: POKE BASE+81, HI
                                   :rem 2
220 POKE BASE+123, HI: POKE BASE+133, HI
                                  :rem 95
230 :
                                  :rem 207
231 ::IF PEEK(65532)=34 GOTO 240 :rem 135
232 :: POKE BASE+9,72: POKE BASE+48,194
233 :: POKE BASE+52,235: POKE BASE+92,160
                                  :rem 139
234 :: POKE BASE+154,72: POKE BASE+157,224
                                 :rem 193
235 :: POKE BASE+158,234
                                  :rem 23Ø
236 ::
                                  :rem 15
24Ø PRINT"{CLR}* ONE-TOUCH KEYWORDS *"
                                  :rem 88
250 PRINT"ON/OFF: [3 SPACES] SYS[RVS]"; BASE
                                 :rem 176
26Ø END
                                 :rem 111
270 DATA 120,173,143,2,201,32
                                 :rem 127
280 DATA 208,12,169,220,141,143 :rem 239
290 DATA 2,169,235,141,144,2
                                  :rem 94
300 DATA 88,96,169,32,141,143
                                 :rem 155
310 DATA 2,169,0,141,144,2
                                 :rem 237
320 DATA 88,96,165,212,208,117 :rem 206
330 DATA 173,141,2,201,3,176
                                 :rem 83
340 DATA 110,201,0,240,106,169
                               :rem 175
350 DATA 159,133,245,169,236,133 :rem 49
360 DATA 246,165,215,201,193,144 :rem 40
370 DATA 95,201,219,176,91,56
                                 :rem 160
380 DATA 233,193,174,141,2,224
                                 :rem 194
39Ø DATA 2,2Ø8,3,24,1Ø5,26
                                :rem 245
400 DATA 170,189,159,0,162,0
                                  :rem 92
410 DATA 134,198,170,160,158,132
                                  :rem 40
420 DATA 34,160,192,132,35,160
                                 :rem 187
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```

430 DATA 0,10,240,16,202,16 :rem 22
440 DATA 12,330,34,208,2,230 :rem 78 450 DATA 35,177,34,16,246,48 :rem 108 460 DATA 241,200,177,34,48,17 :rem 147
460 DATA 241,200,177,34,48,17 :rem 147
470 DATA 0,142,211,0,230,198 :rem 91
480 DATA 166,198,157,119,2,174 :rem 215 490 DATA 211,0,40,208,234,230 :rem 131
500 DATA 198,166,198,41,127,157 :rem 8
510 DATA 119,2,230,198,169,20 :rem 146 520 DATA 141,119,2,76,220,235 :rem 139
520 DATA 141,119,2,76,220,235 :rem 139 530 DATA 76,67,236 :rem 127
540 : :rem 211
550 REM *TOKENS FOR SHIFT KEY :rem 202 560: :rem 213
570 DATA 153,175,199,135,161,129 :rem 56
580 DATA 141,164,133,137,134,147 :rem 42
590 DATA 202,181,159,151,163,201 :rem 37 600 DATA 196,139,192,149,150,155 :rem 52
610 DATA 191,138 :rem 20
620 : :rem 210 630 REM *TOKENS FOR COMMODORE KEY:rem 240
63Ø REM *TOKENS FOR COMMODORE KEY:rem 24Ø 64Ø: :rem 212
650 DATA 152,176,198,131,128,130 :rem 45
660 DATA 142,169,132,145,140,148 :rem 43 670 DATA 195,187,160,194,166,200 :rem 54
670 DATA 195,187,160,194,166,200 :rem 54 680 DATA 197,167,186,157,165,184 :rem 72
690 DATA 190,158,0 :rem 121
700 :: :rem 11 710 ::REM *CHECKSUM ROUTINE :rem 147
720 :: :rem 13
730 ::FOR AD=0 TO 158 : READ BY :rem 25
740 :: CHKSUM = CHKSUM + BY : NEXT AD :rem 166
750 ::IF CHKSUM <> 20347 THEN PRINT "ERRO
750 ::IF CHKSUM <> 20347 THEN PRINT "ERRO RI" :rem 143
RI" :rem 143
- L II
Scroll 64
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use.
RI" :rem 143 Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX
RI" :rem 143 Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT
RI" :rem 143 Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX :FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFP<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFF<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT"
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFV<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD-XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1T04:READA:REXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFP<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFP<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528
RI" :rem 143 Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORT=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK(SPACE)#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,124,121,193,174,121,193.173,119,1193,173,119,1193,173,119,1193,173,119,1193,201,2,088,10
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK(SPACE)#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,124,121,193,174,121,193.173,119,1193,173,119,1193,173,119,1193,201,2,088,10
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD-XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1T04:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,12,1193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,17
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK:SPACE;"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK:#"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,121,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,100 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,792,72,204
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 31 IFD<:XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1T04:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,12,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,77,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,200,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,248,18,136.
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORT=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK:SPACE;"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK:"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOH:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,121,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 104,13,19,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 105,203,203,203,177,90,72,177,90,72,177,92,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,200,177,90,72,177,92,204 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,208,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,124,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,36,193,172,1 21,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,1 92,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,17 7,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136, 177,96,72,177,92,206,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238, 173,119,193,201,0,208,5,104,104
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORT=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFV<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK:SPACE;"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK:"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,121,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 29,272,173,33,208,167,6,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,45,92,104,145,96,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,208,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,245,173,119,193,201,07,208,5,104,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,9
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFV<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK *"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,124,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,12,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 16,13,27,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 16,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,96,72,177,92,206,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,173,119,193,201,0,208,55,104,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,9 0,236,117,193,208,160,96,172,116 5080 DATA 193,200,169,114,193,170,32,30,1
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATAl1507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFD-XTHENPRINTTAB(19)"ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1T04:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,12,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,206,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,173,119,193,201,0208,5,104,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,90,206 DATA 193,200,189,114,193,170,32,30,193,173,120,193,201,2,208,150,106
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFV<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK *"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,124,3,144,3,76,117, 192,188,114,193,149,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,36,193,172,1 21,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 16,93,272,173,33,208,72,76,50,1 92,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 16,93,240,20,200,177,96,72,17 7,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136, 177,96,72,177,92,206,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238, 173,119,193,201,0,208,55,104,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,9 0,236,117,193,201,193,201,2,208,19,136 5090 DATA 169,32,153,122,193,173,33,208,1 53,162,193,204,115,193,173,33,208,1
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATAl1507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1T04:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 31 IFD-XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}#"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK #"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1T04:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LOTOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,12,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 116,193,240,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,200,145,92,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,90,206 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,90,206 5080 DATA 193,200,189,114,193,170,32,30,193,173,122,193,201,32,208,238,153,122,193,173,33,208,153,162,193,201,12,208,133,202,240 5090 DATA 169,32,153,122,193,173,33,208,153,162,193,204,115,193,208,239,240 50100 DATA 16,136,177,90,153,122,193,177,9
Scroll 64 See article on page 127 for instructions on use. 10 DATA11507,12573,12522,11001 20 A=49152:B=84:C=A+B:FORI=1TO4:D=0:READX:FORJ=ATOC:D=D+PEEK(J):NEXT 30 IFV<>XTHENPRINTTAB(19) "ERROR IN BLOCK {SPACE}*"I:GOTO50 40 PRINT"BLOCK *"I"IS CORRECT" 50 A=C+1:C=A+B:NEXT:END 60 FORI=1TO4:READA:NEXT:READLO,HI:FORI=LO TOHI:READX:POKEI,X:NEXT:END 5000 DATA 49152, 49528 5010 DATA 174,114,193,124,3,144,3,76,117, 192,188,114,193,149,121,193,174 5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,36,193,172,1 21,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10 5030 DATA 16,93,272,173,33,208,72,76,50,1 92,177,90,72,177,92,72,204 5040 DATA 16,93,240,20,200,177,96,72,17 7,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200 5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136, 177,96,72,177,92,206,145,92,104 5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238, 173,119,193,201,0,208,55,104,104 5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,9 0,236,117,193,201,193,201,2,208,19,136 5090 DATA 169,32,153,122,193,173,33,208,1 53,162,193,204,115,193,173,33,208,1

	3,172,116,193,200,136,177,90,72
5120	DATA 177,92,32,48,193,145,92,104,145
	,90,32,56,193,204,115,193,208
5130	
	202, 206, 118, 193, 232, 32, 30, 193, 172
5140	DATA 116,193,200,136,32,48,193,177,9
	0,72,177,92,32,56,193,145,92
515Ø	
	236,118,193,208,221,238,118,193,232
5160	DATA 32,30,193,173,120,193,201,0,240
	,20,172,115,193,136,200,185,162
517Ø	DATA 193,145,92,185,122,193,145,90,2
	04,116,193,208,240,96,189,89,193
518Ø	DATA 133,91,24,105,212,133,93,189,64
	,193,133,90,133,92,96,72,152
5190	DATA 24,105,40,168,104,96,72,152,56,
	233,40,168,104,96,0,40,80
52ØØ	DATA 120,160,200,240,24,64,104,144,1
	84,224,8,48,88,128,168,208,248
521Ø	DATA 32,72,112,152,192,4,4,4,4,4,4,4
	,5,5,5,5
522Ø	DATA 5,6,6,6,6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,3,0,4
	,Ø
523Ø	DATA 4,1,1

Tape Data Files For VIC And 64

See article on page 130.

Program 1: Files Written From Keyboard

200	REM{11 SPACES}* FILES WRITTEN *
	:rem 106
210	REM{11 SPACES}* FROM KEYBOARD *
	:rem 80
	CLR :rem 121
220	INPUT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}NO. OF ITEMS IN FI
	LE";N :rem 114
	DIMW\$(N+1) :rem 233
23Ø	<pre>INPUT "{DOWN}FILENAME"; NAME\$:IFNAME\$="</pre>
	+1"THEN END :rem 44
240	PRINT" { DOWN } ON THE PROMPT, ": PRINT"TYP
	E EACH ITEM, ": PRINT "FOLLOWED BY {RVS}
	RETURN{OFF}" :rem 67
245	OPEN1,1,1,NAME\$:rem 41
25Ø	FORX=ØTON:INPUTW\$(X):PRINT#1,W\$(X):IF
	W\$(X)<>"-1"THEN NEXT :rem 4
260	CLOSE1:FORX=ØTON:PRINTW\$(X):NEXT
	:rem 122
265	PRINT"HIT ANY KEY" :rem 36
270	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN 270 :rem 85
28Ø	GOTO200 :rem 101
29Ø	END :rem 114
_	
Pro	GIGM 2: Files Written From Data

Pro	gram 2: Files Written From Data
500	REM{10 SPACES}* FILE WRITTEN *:rem 26 REM{10 SPACES}*{2 SPACES}FROM DATA
310	{3 SPACES}* :rem 28
52Ø	REM :rem 123
540	DATAW21, DELIGHT, CHAPTER, FARTHER, BUILT , JOYFUL, STORIES :rem 11
55Ø	DATABOUGHT, SCARF, FILLED, SAILED, REMAIN
	,CLOAK,PLACED,DRIVING,FEAST,STRONG,-1:rem 150
551	DATAW22, FLYING, SOMETIMES, HIGHWAY, SNOW
	ING, CLOSING :rem 16

56	60	DATABEDTIME, PUSHED, BRUSHES, D	REAMING, B
		OOKCASE, PULLED	:rem 196
5.	7Ø	DATAAIRPLANE, BUYING, SPENDING	,SKATED, D
		ECEMBER, -1,+1	:rem 221
58	BØ	READNAME\$:R\$=CHR\$(13)	:rem 161
58	35	IFNAME\$="+1"THENGOTO65Ø	:rem 86
59	9Ø	OPEN1,1,1,NAME\$:rem 44
68	Ø	READWRD\$:PRINT#1,WRD\$;R\$:rem 204
62	2Ø	IFWRD\$<>"-1"THEN600	:rem 25
63	3Ø	CLOSE1	:rem 64
64	4Ø	GOTO58Ø	:rem 112
65	5Ø	CLOSE1:END	:rem 83

Program 3: File Reader

	9
300	REM[11 SPACES]*[4 SPACES]FILE
	{4 SPACES}* :rem 235
310	REM[11 SPACES]*[3 SPACES]READER
	{3 SPACES}* :rem 127
35Ø	INPUT"{CLR}{8 DOWN}WHAT FILE"; NAME\$
	:rem 91
360	IFNAME\$="+1"THEN END :rem 80
37Ø	OPEN1, 1, Ø, NAME\$: N=Ø: DIMW\$(16) : rem 99
380	INPUT#1, W\$(N):N=N+1 :rem 52
390	IFW\$(N-1)="-1"THEN410 :rem 70
400	GOTO380 :rem 104
410	CLOSE1:FORX=ØTO(N-1):PRINTW\$(X):NEXT
	:rem 38
420	PRINT"HIT ANY KEY" :rem 29
430	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN430 :rem 81
45Ø	RUN350 :rem 38
460	END :rem 113
_ 0.0	### ### #########################

3-D Tic-Tac-Toe

See article on page 50.

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

1 PRINT" {CLR}": POKE53281, Ø: POKE53280, 4

Program 1: 3-D Tic-Tac-Toe—64 Version

:rem 40
2 DIMDI(28):FORI=1TO27:READX1:X2=X2+X1:DI
(I+1)=X2:NEXTI:DI(1)=Ø :rem 82
5 PRINTTAB(9)" [RED] [3 SPACES] [RVS]£
[6 SPACES][OFF][2 SPACES][RVS]
[6 SPACES][**]" :rem 193
6 PRINTTAB(9)"{2 SPACES}{RVS}£{8 SPACES}
{OFF} {RVS}{7 SPACES}[*]" :rem 166
7 PRINTTAB(9)" {RVS}£{9 SPACES}{OFF}
{RVS}{8 SPACES}[*]" :rem 167
8 PRINTTAB(9)"{BLU}{RVS}£[6 SPACES]{RED}
[4 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [3 SPACES] [BLU]
{6 SPACES}[*]" :rem 2
9 PRINTTAB(9)"[RVS][8 SPACES][RED]
[3 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [3 SPACES] [BLU]
f=
10 PRINTTAB(9)" (RVS) {2 SPACES } {RED } {OFF }
£[2 SPACES][RVS]£[BLU][2 SPACES]
[RED] [3 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [3 SPACES]
[BLU] [2 SPACES] {OFF} {RVS} {RED}
[3 SPACES] {RLU] [2 SPACES] " : rem 148
11 PRINTTAB(9)"{4 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}£

```
{BLU} {2 SPACES } {RED } {3 SPACES } {OFF }
    {RVS}{3 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{OFF}
    {RVS}{RED}{3 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}"
12 PRINTTAB(9)" [3 SPACES] [RVS] [RED]£
    {2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}
    [3 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [3 SPACES] [BLU]
    [2 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [RED] [3 SPACES]
    [BLU] {2 SPACES }"
                                      :rem 73
13 PRINTTAB(9)"[3 SPACES][RVS][5 SPACES]
    [RED][3 SPACES][OFF] [RVS][3 SPACES]
    [BLU] {2 SPACES} {OFF} {RVS} {RED}
    [3 SPACES][BLU][2 SPACES]"
                                    :rem 102
14 PRINTTAB(9)"{3 SPACES}{RVS}{5 SPACES}
    {RED] [3 SPACES] [OFF] {RVS] [3 SPACES]
    BLU ] {2 SPACES ] {OFF } {RVS } {RED }
    {3 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}"
                                    :rem 103
15 PRINTTAB(9)"{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}£
    {3 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}
    [3 SPACES] [OFF] [RVS] [3 SPACES] [BLU]
    2 SPACES | OFF | {RVS | {RED } {3 SPACES }
    {BLU}{2 SPACES}"
                                     :rem 76
16 PRINTTAB(9)" {RVS}{RED}£{4 SPACES}
    [BLU] [2 SPACES] [RED] [2 SPACES] [OFF]£
    {SPACE} {RVS} {3 SPACES} {BLU} {2 SPACES}
    [RED] [4 SPACES] [BLU] [2 SPACES] ":rem 82
17 PRINTTAB(9)" {RVS} {RED}£ [5 SPACES]
    {BLU} {2 SPACES} {RED} {OFF} £ {2 SPACES}
    [RVS] {3 SPACES } {BLU } {2 SPACES } {RED }
    {4 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}"
18 PRINTTAB(9)" {RVS} {2 SPACES} {RED}
    {4 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}{OFF}£
    [3 SPACES][*][RVS][2 SPACES][BLU]
[2 SPACES][RED][4 SPACES][BLU]
    [2 SPACES]
                                    :rem 138
19 PRINTTAB(9)"{RVS}{7 SPACES}{OFF}£
   {5 SPACES}{RED}E*}(RVS) {BLU}
    {7 SPACES | {OFF } £"
                                    :rem 80
20 PRINTTAB(9)" [*] [RVS] [5 SPACES] [OFF]£
    7 SPACES | [RED] [* ] [RVS] [BLU] [6 SPACES]
    {OFF}£"
                                    :rem 39
25 PRINTTAB(9)" [DOWN] [CYN]T I C[RED] CC
   {CYN}T A C{RED} CC{CYN} T O E":rem 107
30 PRINTTAB(12)" [4 DOWN] [3] FIREBUTTON TO
   {SPACE}PLAY"
                                    :rem 116
35 IF(PEEK(56321)AND16)=16AND(PEEK(56320)
   AND16)=16THEN35
                                    :rem 172
52 PRINT"{CLR}[6]";:POKE53281,0:DIMP(27):
   0 = 1
                                    :rem 124
53 PH=54272:CU=32:CC=0:S=54272
                                    :rem 176
54 POKES+13,240
                                     :rem 60
55 P(1)=1119:P(2)=1122:P(3)=1125:P(4)=120
   1:P(5)=1204:P(6)=1207:P(8)=1286
                                    :rem 198
56 P(7)=1283
                                     :rem 78
57 P(9)=1289:P(10)=1439:P(11)=1442:P(12)=
   1445:P(13)=1521:P(14)=1524:P(15)=1527
58 P(16)=1603:P(17)=1606:P(18)=1609:P(19)
   =1759:P(20)=1762:P(21)=1765
                                     :rem 10
59 P(22)=1841:P(23)=1844:P(24)=1847:P(25)
   =1923:P(26)=1926:P(27)=1929
                                     :rem 20
60 FORD=1TO2:PRINT"PLAYER #";D;:INPUTPL$(
   D):NEXT:CO(1)=4:CO(2)=5
                                    :rem 161
61 FORV=1TO2:PL$(V)=LEFT$(PL$(V),9):NEXT
                                    :rem 170
63 M(2)=87:M(1)=86:L=1
                                    :rem 141
65 INPUT"HOW MANY ROUNDS"; RD
                                     :rem 14
70 U(1)=56321:U(2)=56320
                                    :rem 203
90 PRINT" [CLR] [RED] ";: FORV=1TO3
                                    :rem 223
```

:rem 177

100 PRINTTAB(12)" 89 @3"

110	PRINTTAB(12)" {RVS}[*]{OFF}{2 SPACES}	M	; :rem 175
	<pre>{2 SPACES}M{2 SPACES}M" :rem 21</pre>		FORV=lTO12-LEN(PL\$(L))-2:PRINT" ";:NE
120	PRINTTAB(12)"E*3[RVS]E*3[OFF]E@3 ME@	E	XT :rem 42
	ME@3 M" :rem 16		SC(L)=SC(L)+1 :rem 161
130	PRINTTAB(13)"[*]{RVS}[*]{OFF}[2 T]M	75Ø	T=255:POKES+11,17:POKES+24,15:FORX=1T
			01Ø :rem 112
140	PRINTTAB(14)" [*3 (RVS) [*3 (OFF) [0] ME@		H=INT(16*RND(1)) :rem 85
110	ME@3 M" :rem 16	8 770	POKEP(A)+PH,H :rem 230
150	PRINTTAB(15)" [*] {RVS} [*] {OFF} [2 T]M	780	POKEP(B)+PH,H :rem 232
100	E2 T3ME2 T3M" :rem 14	A 790	POKEP(C)+PH,H :rem 234
100	PRINTTAB(16)"[*]{RVS}[*](OFF)	900	POKES+8,T:FORD=1TO350:NEXT:T=T-26:NEX
100	(a chaded) w(a chaded) w(a chaded) w	000	T:POKES+11,16:POKES+24,0:GOTO920
	[2 SPACES]M[2 SPACES]M"	2	
170	:rem 19		:rem 68
170	PRINTTAB(17)"[*][RVS][9 SPACES]"		FORO=1TO27:POKEP(O), 32:POKEP(O)+PH, Ø:
	:rem 23		NEXT :rem 38
175	ONVGOTO176,177,330 :rem 24		IFL=1THENL=2:GOTO93Ø :rem 224
	PRINT" {BLU}";:NEXT :rem 6		L=1 :rem 90
	PRINT"{YEL}";:NEXT :rem 19		IFA=ØTHEN35Ø :rem 16Ø
33Ø	R=1 :rem 8		CU=32:CC=Ø:NX=Ø:NC=Ø:O=1 :rem 128
340	POKEP(O), 160: POKEP(O) + PH, 1 : rem 24	2 945	R=R+1:IFR>RDTHEN95Ø :rem 155
35Ø	PRINT" {HOME } {YEL } ROUND: £63"; R; " {HOME		GOTO35Ø :rem 116
	<pre>{6 DOWN}E6}":PRINTPL\$(L);"'S TURN";</pre>	950	PRINT"{CLR}{7 DOWN}{17 SPACES}"
	:rem 5		:rem 121
351	FORV=1TO12-LEN(PL\$(L))-2:PRINT" ";:N	E 955	PRINT" [9 RIGHT] [3 DOWN] FINAL SCORE"
	XT :rem 3		:rem 146
360	J=15-(PEEK(U(L))AND15) :rem 16	5 957	PRINT"{9 RIGHT}{YEL} [11 Y] {GRN}"
	IFJ=8THENPP=1:GOTO410 :rem 4		:rem 20
390	IFJ=4THENPP=-1:GOTO420 :rem 8		PRINT"{2 RIGHT}"PL\$(1);":";SC(1)
	GOTO459 :rem 11		:rem 248
	IFO=27THENO=26:NX=CU:NC=CC:GOTO433		PRINT" {DOWN } {2 RIGHT } "PL\$(2); ": "; SC(2
	:rem 14) :rem 12
415	NX=PEEK(P(O+1)):NC=PEEK(P(O+1)+PH):G		PRINT"{DOWN}{2 RIGHT}E33FIREBUTTON TO
413	TO43Ø :rem 21		PLAY AGAIN" :rem 142
120	IFO=1THENO=2:NX=CU:NC=CC:GOTO433	990	IF(PEEK(U(1))AND16)=16THENIF(PEEK(U(2
440	:rem 3))AND16)=16THEN99Ø :rem 185
125	NX=PEEK(P(O-1)):NC=PEEK(P(O-1)+PH)	100	Ø POKE198, Ø:RUN :rem 29
423	:rem 20		Ø DATA 7,4,7,4,5,4,7,4,7,4,5,4,5,12,5,
120			
	POKEP(O), CU: POKEP(O)+PH, CC :rem 7		4,5,4,7,4,7,4,5,4,7,4,7 :rem 36
	O=O+PP :rem 6		Ø DATA 2,3,4,7,5,9,10,19,13,25,11,21,1
	CU=NX:CC=NC :rem 16		4,27,1,3,5,8,11,20 :rem 28
	POKEP(O),160:POKEP(O)+PH,1 :rem 24	³ 110	5 DATA 14,26,2,1,6,9,5,7,12,21,15,27,1
441	POKES+11,17:POKES+8,70:POKES+24,15		4,25,11,19,5,6 :rem 112
	:rem 20		Ø DATA 14,24,13,22,1,7,1,9,2,8,3,7,4,6
442	FORD=1TO20:NEXT:POKES+24,0:POKES+11,	T	,14,23,15,24 :rem 2
	6:GOTO460 :rem 6		5 DATA 3,9,14,22,4,5,1,4,3,5,8,9,16,25
459	FORD=1TO15:NEXT :rem 18	9	,13,19,17,27,14,21 :rem 55
46Ø	POKEP(O), CU:POKEP(O)+PH, CC:FORD=1TO4	⁵ 112	Ø DATA 7,9,2,5,17,26,14,20,1,5,3,6,7,8
	:NEXT:POKEP(O),160:POKEP(O)+PH,1		,18,27,15,21,17,25,14,19 :rem 95
	:rem 5	6 112	5 DATA 11,12,13,16,14,18,1,19,10,12,14
470	J=PEEK(U(L))AND16:IFJ=16THEN36Ø		,17,2,20,3,19,1,21 :rem 30
	:rem 6		
	IFCU=32THEN480 :rem 5	2 113	Ø DATA 14,16,15,18,10,11,3,21,10,16,14
476	POKES+11,17:POKES+8,14:POKES+24,15		,15 :rem 74
	:rem 21	1 113	5 DATA 4,22,1,25,7,19,10,18,11,17,12,1
477	FORD=1TO500:NEXT:POKES+24,0:POKES+11		6,13,15,2,26 :rem 11
	16:GOTO360 :rem 12	5 114	Ø DATA 1,27,3,25,4,24,6,22,7,21,8,20,9
48Ø	POKEP(O), M(L):POKEP(O)+PH, CO(L):CU=N	(,19,12,18 :rem 127
	L):CC=CO(L) :rem 10	9 114	5 DATA 13,14,6,24,3,27,9,21,10,13,18,1
481	POKES+11,17:POKES+8,200:POKES+24,15		7,12,14,7,25 :rem 18
	:rem 25	2 115	Ø DATA 11,14,16,18,8,26,9,25,7,27,12,1
482	FORD=1TO250:NEXT:POKES+11,16:POKES+2	4	5,10,14,16,17 :rem 74
	,Ø :rem 1		5 DATA 9,27,20,21,22,25,23,27,1,10,9,1
485	A=Ø:B=Ø:C=Ø :rem 3		4,7,13,3,11 :rem 218
	RESTORE: READX: FOR I=1TODI(0)+13: READ		Ø DATA 23,26,2,11,8,14,19,21,19,20,27,
	Y:NEXTI :rem 15		
495	FORI=DI(O)+lTODI(O+1) :rem 19	_	
	READ X,Y:IF(PEEK(P(X))=M(L))AND(PEEK		5 DATA 12,3,9,15,7,14,1,11,19,25,23,24 ,4,13,6,14 :rem 174
0.00	P(Y))=M(L))THEN B=X:C=Y:A=O :rem 2		,4,13,6,14 :rem 174 Ø DATA 19,27,20,26,21,25,22,24,5,14,22
510	NEXTI :rem 3		,23,21,27 :rem 127
	IFA=ØTHEN923 :rem 16	_	5 DATA 6,15,4,14,23,21,26,27,19,22,7,1
740	PRINT" [HOME] [7 DOWN]"; PL\$(L); " WINS!		6,1,13,9,17 :rem 236

118Ø	DATA 3,14,20,23,25,27,8,17,2,14,19,2	290	PRINT" [DOWN] [CYN]T I C[RED] C [CYN]T
1105	3,21,24,25,26 :rem 69		{SPACE}A C{RED} C{CYN} T O E":rem 184
_	DATA 9,18,3,15,7,17,1,14 :rem 141	300	PRINTTAB(2)"{DOWN} €3 FIREBUTTON TO PL AY" :rem 64
	gram 2:	310	POKEDD, 255: P=PEEK(P1): IF -((PAND32)=Ø
3-D '	Tic-Tac-Toe—VIC Version)<>1 THEN 310 :rem 204
	ory expansion (any amount) required.	32Ø	PRINT" {CLR} [6]";:POKE36879,10:0=1
	PRINT" (CLR) ": POKE36879, 15: DIMP(27)	325	:rem 203 H=256*PEEK(648):PH=30720:IFPEEK(648)=
	:rem 31		16THENPH=33792 :rem 154
	DIMDI(28):FORI=1TO27:READX1:X2=X2+X1: DI(I+1)=X2:NEXTI:DI(1)=0 :rem 178	330	CU=32:CC=0:S=36874:VO=36878 :rem 255
	DI(I+1)=X2:NEXTI:DI(1)=0 :rem 178 DD=37154:P1=37151:P2=37152 :rem 80	340	POKES+13,240 :rem 106 P(1)=31+H:P(2)=34+H:P(3)=37+H:P(4)=77
	PRINT" {RED} {3 SPACES} {RVS}£	330	+H:P(5)=8Ø+H:P(6)=83+H:P(7)=123+H
	[5 SPACES][OFF][2 SPACES][RVS]		:rem 163
	{5 SPACES}[*]" :rem 191	36Ø	P(8)=126+H:P(9)=129+H:P(10)=207+H
140	PRINT"{2 SPACES}{RVS}£{7 SPACES} {OFF} {RVS}{6 SPACES} [*] " :rem 164	270	:rem 160
150	PRINT" (RVS)£(8 SPACES){OFF} (RVS)	3/10	P(11)=210+H:P(12)=213+H:P(13)=253+H:P (14)=256+H:P(15)=259+H :rem 11
	{7 SPACES} [*▼]" : rem 165	380	P(16)=299+H:P(17)=302+H:P(18)=305+H:P
16Ø	PRINT"(BLU)(RVS)£(6 SPACES)(RED)		(19)=383+H:P(20)=386+H:P(21)=389+H
	[3 SPACES][OFF] TRVS][2 SPACES][BLU]		:rem 190
170	<pre>{6 SPACES}[*]"</pre>	390	P(22)=429+H:P(23)=432+H:P(24)=435+H:P (25)=475+H:P(26)=478+H:P(27)=481+H
	{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}{BLU}{7 SPACES}		:rem 191
	E*3" :rem 57	400	FORD=1TO2:PRINT"PLAYER #";D;:INPUTPL\$
	PRINT" {RVS} {2 SPACES} {RED} {OFF} £		(D):NEXT:CO(1)=4:CO(2)=5 :rem 207
	{2 SPACES}{RVS}£{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}	410	FORV=1TO2:PL\$(V)=LEFT\$(PL\$(V),8):NEXT
	<pre>{2 SPACES}{OFF} TRVS}{2 SPACES}{BLU} {2 SPACES}{OFF}{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}</pre>	120	m(2)=87:M(1)=86:L=1 :rem 186
	{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}" :rem 107		INPUT"HOW MANY ROUNDS"; RD :rem 58
	PRINT" [4 SPACES] [RVS] [RED] £ [BLU]	450	PRINT" [CLR] { RED] ";: FORV=1TO3 : rem 15
	{2 SPACES}{RED}{2 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}	460	PRINT" [7 SPACES] [9 @]" : rem 47
	<pre>{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{OFF} {2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}{2 SPACES}{BLU}</pre>	47Ø	PRINTTAB(6)"{RVS}E*J{OFF}{2 SPACES}M {2 SPACES}M{2 SPACES}M" :rem 180
	{2 SPACES}" :rem 31	480	{2 SPACES}M{2 SPACES}M" :rem 180 PRINTTAB(6) # ** \$1 RVS
200	PRINT"[3 SPACES][RVS][RED]£		FP3M E03 [*3] (2VR) [*3] (6) ARTHING [*3] (7) BATTNING [*3] [*3] [*3] [*3] [*3] [*3] [*3] [*3]
	[2 SPACES] [BLU] [2 SPACES] [RED]	490	PRINTTAB(7)"&*3{RVS}&*3{OFF}&2 T3M
	[2 SPACES] (OFF) { RVS} { 2 SPACES} { BLU} { 2 SPACES} { OFF} { 2 SPACES} { RVS} { RED}	EMM	E2 T3ME2 T3M" :rem 104
	[2 SPACES][BLU][2 SPACES]" :rem 23	ששכ	PRINTTAB(8) "E*3 {RVS} E*3 {OFF} E@3 ME@3 {SPACE}ME@3 M" :rem 123
210	PRINT" [3 SPACES] [RVS] [5 SPACES] [RED]	510	PRINTTAB(9)" [*] {RVS} [*] {OFF} [2 T]M
	<pre>{2 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}{BLU} {2 SPACES}{OFF}{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}</pre>		E2 T3ME2 T3M" :rem 99
	{2 SPACES}{OFF}{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED} {2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}" :rem 52	520	PRINTTAB(10)"[**][RVS][**][OFF] [2 SPACES]M[2 SPACES]M"
220	PRINT"[3 SPACES][RVS][5 SPACES][RED]		:rem 186
	<pre>{2 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}{BLU} {2 SPACES}{OFF}{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}</pre>	530	PRINTTAB(11)"[*][RVS][9 SPACES][OFF]"
	[2 SPACES][OFF][2 SPACES][RVS][RED]	F 4.67	: :rem 177
2301	{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}" :rem 53 PRINT"{2 SPACES}{RVS}{RED}£	540	ONVGOTO550,560,570 :rem 238 PRINT"{BLU}";:NEXT :rem 62
	[3 SPACES] {BLU} {2 SPACES} {RED}	560	PRINT"{BLU}";:NEXT :rem 62 PRINT"{GRN}";:NEXT :rem 62
	{2 SPACES} (OFF) {RVS} {2 SPACES} {BLU}	57Ø	
	[2 SPACES] [OFF] [2 SPACES] [RVS] [RED]		POKEP(O), 160: POKEP(O)+PH, 2 :rem 249
240	<pre>{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}" :rem 26 PRINT" {RVS}{RED}£{4 SPACES}{BLU}</pre>	590	PRINT" [HOME] [4 DOWN] [YEL] ROUND: [6]"; R
270	{2 SPACES}{RED}{2 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}	600	:rem 76 PRINT" {HOME } {6 DOWN } ": FORV=ITO11:PRI
	{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}		NT" ";:NEXTV :rem 26
	[4 SPACES] [BLU] [2 SPACES]" :rem 119	6Ø5	PRINT" [HOME] {5 DOWN}": PRINTPL\$(L);"'S
250	PRINT" RVS (RED) £ {5 SPACES } {BLU } [2 SPACES] {RED TOFF } £ {RVS}	610	":PRINT"TURN" :rem 69 POKEDD,127:P=PEEK(P2)AND128:J1=-(P=Ø)
	{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}	OID	:rem 110
	{4 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}" :rem 33	620	POKEDD, 255: P=PEEK(P1): J2=-((PAND16)=0
	PRINT" (RVS) (2 SPACES) (RED) (4 SPACES)) :rem 142
	{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}{OFF}£{2 SPACES} {RVS}{2 SPACES}{BLU}{2 SPACES}{RED}		IFJ1=1THENPP=1:GOTO660 :rem 93
	[4 SPACES] {BLU} {2 SPACES}" :rem 121		IFJ2=1THENPP=-1:GOTO680 :rem 142 GOTO760 :rem 113
27Ø :	PRINT" {RVS} {7 SPACES} {OFF}£		IFO=27THENO=26:NX=CU:NC=CC:GOTO710
	[3 SPACES] {RED] [**] {RVS} {BLU}		:rem 145
280	{7 SPACES}{OFF}£" :rem 30 PRINT"[*]{RVS}{5 SPACES}{OFF}£	6/0	NX=PEEK(P(O+1)):NC=PEEK(P(O+1)+PH):GO TO700
	{5 SPACES} { RED} [*] { RVS} { BLU}	680	TO700 :rem 217 IFO=1THENO=2:NX=CU:NC=CC:GOTO710
	[6 SPACES] (OFF)£" : rem 254		:rem 37
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690	NX=PEEK(P(O-1)):NC=PEEK(P(O-1		1170	4,25, DATA
200		:rem 213	11/6	,14,2
	POKEP(O), CU: POKEP(O)+PH, CC O=O+PP	:rem 72 :rem 62	1180	DATA
		:rem 162		,13,1
		:rem 245	119Ø	DATA
		:rem 129		,18,2
	FORD=1TO20:NEXT:POKEVO,0:GOTO		1200	DATA
		:rem 46	2220	,17,2
		:rem 184	1210	DATA
77Ø	POKEP(O), CU: POKEP(O)+PH, CC: FO		1220	,15 DATA
	:NEXT:POKEP(O),160:POKEP(O)+P		1220	6,13,
798	POKEDD, 255: P=PEEK(P1): J= -((P.	:rem 60	1230	
700		:rem 229		,19,1
790	IFCU=32THEN820	:rem 50	1240	DATA
800	POKEVO, 15: POKES, 160	:rem 125		7,12,
810	FORD=1T0500:NEXT:POKEVO,0:GOT	0610	1250	DATA
		:rem 87	1260	5,10, DATA
820	POKEP(O),M(L):POKEP(O)+PH,CO(1200	4,7,1
030		:rem 107 :rem 123	1270	DATA
840	FORD=1TO250:NEXT:POKEVO,0	:rem 82		24,23
850	A=Ø:B=Ø:C=Ø	:rem 30	1280	DATA
	RESTORE: READX: FOR I=1TODI(0)+			,4,13
	,Y:NEXTI	:rem 156	1290	DATA
	FORI=DI(O)+lTODI(O+1)	:rem 193	1200	,23,2
880	READ X,Y:IF(PEEK(P(X))=M(L))A		1300	DATA
200	P(Y))=M(L))THEN B=X:C=Y:A=O	:rem 36	1330	6,1,1 DATA
89Ø 9ØØ	NEXTI IFA=ØTHEN1Ø1Ø	:rem 41 :rem 199	1310	3,21,
	PRINT" (HOME) (14 DOWN) (10 SPAC		1320	DATA
720		:rem 108		
920	PRINT" [HOME] {14 DOWN}"; PL\$(L)		Ch	ap
	INS!";	:rem 173		
		:rem 155	17T	CI
940	T=255:POKEVO,15:POKES,133::FO	RX=ITOI0		_
950	H=INT(16*RND(1))	:rem 14 :rem 86	VIC u	sers mu
		:rem 231	See ar	ticle on
970	POKEP(B)+PH,H	:rem 233		
980	POKEP(C)+PH,H	:rem 235	5Ø RI	EM **{
99Ø	POKES, T: FORD=1TO350: NEXT: T=T-			M CL(
1000	POKES, 160: POKEVO, Ø: GOTO1000			RINT"
TRRE	<pre>FORO=1TO27:POKEP(O),32:POKEP :NEXT</pre>	:rem 76		IFWI=
1010		:rem 44		5
		:rem 125	54 II	WI=Ø
	IFA=ØTHEN59Ø	:rem 206		
		:rem 168		OKE532
	R=R+1:IFR>RDTHEN1070	:rem 233	=] 57 AA	\\$="64
1006	PRINT"{HOME}{14 DOWN}{11 SPAINT"{5 SPACES}":GOTO590	:řem 181	31 FM	19 04
1070	PRINT"{CLR}{7 DOWN}{17 SPACE		6Ø II	wi=Ø
2012		:rem 163		(,18)=
1080	PRINT" [3 DOWN] FINAL SCORE"	:rem 179		RA=6T
1090	PRINT" [YEL] [11 Y] [GRN]"	:rem 52		POKES
1100	PRINTPL\$(1);":";SC(1)	:rem 157		T+1:C
1110	PRINTPL\$(1);":";SC(1) PRINTPL\$(2);":";SC(2) PRINT"{DOWN}FIREBUTTON TO PL	:rem 160		RINT"{ APE MA
1120	{4 SPACES}AGAIN, (E) TO END"	:rem 29		SOSUB3
1125	POKEDD, 255: P=PEEK(P1)	:rem 6		3 SP
1128	GET XX\$:IF XX\$="E" THEN END	:rem 233		OSUB1
1129				
		:rem 195		FORT=1
	POKE198, Ø:RUN	:rem 33	300 I	REM **
1140	DATA 7,4,7,4,5,4,7,4,7,4,5,4 4,5,4,7,4,7,4,5,4,7,4,7	.5,12,5, :rem 33	302 1	REM **
1150	DATA 2,3,4,7,5,9,10,19,13,25			6 SPA
	4,27,1,3,5,8,11,20	:rem 33		REM **
1160	DATA 14,26,2,1,6,9,5,7,12,21			
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	2.2.0 002000 3000 1707			

	4,25,11,19,5,6 :rem 113
1170	DATA 14,24,13,22,1,7,1,9,2,8,3,7,4,6
	.14.23.15.24 :rem 8
1180	DATA 3,9,14,22,4,5,1,4,3,5,8,9,16,25
	,13,19,17,27,14,21 :rem 57
119Ø	DATA 7,9,2,5,17,26,14,20,1,5,3,6,7,8
	,18,27,15,21,17,25,14,19 :rem 102
1200	DATA 11,12,13,16,14,18,1,19,10,12,14
	,17,2,20,3,19,1,21 :rem 24
1210	DATA 14,16,15,18,10,11,3,21,10,16,14
	,15 :rem 73
1220	DATA 4,22,1,25,7,19,10,18,11,17,12,1
	6,13,15,2,26 :rem 6
1230	DATA 1,27,3,25,4,24,6,22,7,21,8,20,9
	,19,12,18 :rem 127
1240	DATA 13,14,6,24,3,27,9,21,10,13,18,1
	7,12,14,7,25 :rem 14
1250	
	5,10,14,16,17 :rem 75
126Ø	DATA 9,27,20,21,22,25,23,27,1,10,9,1
	4,7,13,3,11 :rem 215
1270	DATA 23,26,2,11,8,14,19,21,19,20,27,
	24,23,25 :rem 82
128Ø	DATA 12,3,9,15,7,14,1,11,19,25,23,24
	,4,13,6,14 :rem 172
1290	DATA 19,27,20,26,21,25,22,24,5,14,22
	,23,21,27 :rem 13Ø
1300	DATA 6,15,4,14,23,21,26,27,19,22,7,1
	6,1,13,9,17 :rem 226
1310	DATA 3,14,20,23,25,27,8,17,2,14,19,2
	3,21,24,25,26 :rem 64
1320	DATA 9,18,3,15,7,17,1,14 :rem 132
Ck	ano Match For

oe Match For And 64

ust have at least 8K memory expansion.

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ı page 84.
{11 SPACES}INITIALIZE{7 SPACES}*
                       :rem 227
20.40)
                        :rem 19
CLR } { BLU } ": SYS65517:WI=PEEK (781
=22THENWI=0:POKE36879,238:SS=2:P
                       :rem 163
ØTHENAA$="VIC":BB$="VIC":GOTO60
                        :rem 91
280,1:POKE53281,15:SS=12:WI=8:PH
                         :rem 5
4{DOWN}{22 LEFT}":BB$="64"
THEN CL(4,18)=1:CL(4,31)=2:CL(
=3:CL(10,31)=4:GOTO80 :rem 108
TO12STEP6:FORB=17TO33STEP16:S=64
S.SS
                       :rem 40
CL(A,B)=T:NEXTB,A
                        :rem 42
6 DOWN } "; : PRINTTAB (WI+5) " {BLK }S
ATCH"
                       :rem 123
3000:REM ** [2 SPACES] INSTRUCTION
PACES } **
                        :rem 88
LØØØ:REM ** PRINT BOARD **
                       :rem 142
TO1000:NEXT
                        :rem 25
************
                       :rem 141
*{8 SPACES}SELECT SHAPES
CES | **
                       :rem 165
*********
                       :rem 146
```

	K=RND(-TI) :rem 32	740	GOTO850: REM **{2 SPACES}WRONG
31Ø	K=INT(RND(0)*4)+1:IFK=KKTHEN310 :rem 33	800	{4 SPACES}** :rem 196 REM ************************************
	REM : rem 121		:rem 146
340	FORT=1T03:GOSUB2000:BO\$=SH\$(T):A=4+T: B=18:PRINT"{HOME}":GOSUB1170:NEXT T		REM **{9 SPACES}CORRECT ANSWER {4 SPACES}** :rem 8
0.45	:rem 29	8Ø4	REM *******************
345	GOSUB1180:REM **{6 SPACES}DELAY [6 SPACES]** :rem 27	810	BO\$="{RVS}{WHT}YES! THAT'S RIGHT!":A=
348	IFWI=ØTHENFORT=1TO3:GOSUB21ØØ:BO\$=SH\$		18:GOSUB1174:PRINT"[HOME]" :rem 8
349	(T):A=4+T:B=32:PRINT"{HOME}" :rem 157 IFWI=ØTHENGOSUB117Ø:NEXTT:GOTO355 :rem 145	820	BO\$="[53][RVS][BLK] PRESS ANY KEY [WHT][OFF]":A=20:GOSUB1174:PRINT" [HOME]" :rem 190
350	FORT=1T03:GOSUB2100:BO\$=SH\$(T):A=4+T: B=28:PRINT"{HOME}":GOSUB1170:NEXT T		GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN825 :rem 97 FORA=1T023:B0\$="{40 SPACES}":B=0:GOSU
255	:rem 32 GOSUB1180 :rem 231		B1170 :rem 21
	FORT=1T03:GOSUB2200:BO\$=SH\$(T):A=10+T	835 840	PRINT"[HOME]":NEXT :rem 253 GOTO200:REM **[2 SPACES]RE-PRINT BOAR
	:B=18:PRINT"{HOME}":GOSUB1170:NEXT T		D[2 SPACES]** :rem 230
365	:rem 78 GOSUB1180 :rem 232	85Ø	REM ************************************
	FORT=1TO3:GOSUB2300:BO\$=SH\$(T):A=10+T:B=28:PRINT"{HOME}":GOSUB1170:NEXT T	852	REM **{11 SPACES}WRONG ANSWER {4 SPACES}** :rem 136
	:rem 81	854	REM *******************
	GOSUB1180 :rem 233 FORT=1TO3 :rem 26	055	:rem 155 BO\$=CHR\$(32):GOSUB1170:PRINT"{HOME}"
383	ONKGOSUB2000,2100,2200,2300 :rem 152	655	:rem 236
385	BO\$=SH\$(T):A= 8+T:B=3:PRINT"{HOME}":G OSUB1170:NEXT T:KK=K :rem 23	860	BO\$="{RVS}&53{BLK}SORRYTRY AGAIN{WHT}{OFF}":{7 SPACES}A=18:B=10:GO
500	REM :rem 121		{WHT} {OFF}": {7 SPACES} A=18:B=10:GO SUB1174:PRINT" {HOME}" :rem 151
55Ø 6ØØ	REM END : rem 85 REM ************************************		FORW=1TO1000:NEXT :rem 44
	:rem 144	870	BO\$="{22 SPACES}":A=18:{6 SPACES}B=10 :GOSUB1174:PRINT"{HOME}" :rem 181
6Ø2	REM **{10 SPACES}MOVE CURSOR {6 SPACES}** :rem 57		C=C+1:IFC>4THENC=1 :rem 33
6Ø4	REM ******************	88Ø	GOTO 625 :rem 118 REM{2 SPACES}************************************
605	:rem 148 PRINT"{HOME}":C=1:FORNT=1TO10:rem 159		***** :rem 123
	FORT=1T015:B0\$=CHR\$(63):IFT/2=INT(T/2))THEN B0\$=CHR\$(18)+CHR\$(63)+CHR\$(146)		PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}" :rem 68 IFWI=0THENBO\$=" {RVS}{A}****** {R}*****************************
613	:rem 182 IF WI=ØTHEN ON C GOTO 660,673,683,687		*[S]":A=3:B=15:GOSUB1170:PRINT"[HOME] ":GOTO1030 :rem 76
	:rem 132	1020	A=3:B=15:BO\$="{RVS}EA3********ER3**
615	ONC GOTO670,675,680,685 :rem 185 GOSUB1170:PRINT"[HOME]":FORTT=1TO 75:		******* [S] {OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT" {HO ME}" :rem 216
	{8 SPACES}NEXTTT:GOTO700 :rem 112	1025	REM :rem 172
625	NEXT T :rem 48 BO\$=CHR\$(32):GOSUB1170:PRINT"{HOME}":	1030	FORT=1T05:A=3+T:B=15 :rem 206
0.30	[8 SPACES]FORTT=1TO 75:NEXTTT:C=C+1 :rem 163	1035	FIF WI=0THENBOS=" {RVS}-{OFF} 5 SPACES}{RVS}-{OFF}{5 SPACES}{RVS}
	IFC>4THENC=1 :rem 190 NEXTNT:GOTO600:REM **{2 SPACES}REPEAT		-{OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT"{HOME}":GOTO 1045 :rem 43
שכט	{2 SPACES}** :rem 12	1040	5 BO\$="{RVS}B{OFF}{9 SPACES}{RVS}B
	A=4:B=18:L=1:GOTO620 :rem 111		{OFF}{9 SPACES}{RVS}B{OFF}":GOSUB117 Ø:PRINT"{HOME}" :rem 206
	A=6:B=17:L=1:GOTO620 :rem 113 A=10:B=18:L=2:GOTO620 :rem 161		NEXT T :rem 93
675	A=12:B=17:L=2:GOTO620 :rem 164	1047	IFWI=@THENA=9:B=15:BO\$=" {RVS}EQ <u>]***</u>
	A=6:B=33:L=3:GOTO620 :rem 114 A=4:B=31:L=3:GOTO620 :rem 113		**+****EW3{OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT"{H OME}":GOTO1060 :rem 21
	A=12:B=33:L=4:GOTO62Ø :rem 165	1050	A=9:B=15:BO\$="{RVS}{Q}***********
687 7ØØ	A=10:B=31:L=4:GOTO620 :rem 163 REM ************************************		***** [W] {OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT" {HOME }" :rem 10
	:rem 145	1060	FORT=1T05:A=9+T:B=15 :rem 215
	REM **{5 SPACES}CHECK FOR RESPONSE {4 SPACES}** :rem 217	1065	FWI=ØTHENBO\$=" {RVS}-{OFF} {5 SPACES}{RVS}-{OFF}\{5 SPACES}{RVS}
7Ø4	REM *****************		-{OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT"{HOME}":GOTO
710	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN 625 :rem 88	1070	1073 :rem 47 5 BO\$="{RVS}B{OFF}{9 SPACES}{RVS}B
715	IF A\$="Q"THEN PRINT"{CLR}":END :rem 7		{OFF}{9 SPACES}{RVS}B{OFF}":GOSUB117
720	IFCL(A,B)=K THEN8ØØ:REM CORRECT :rem 54	1073	Ø:PRINT"{HOME}" :rem 209 NEXTT :rem 94
			COMPUTEI's Gazette June 1984 181

1078 A=15:B=15:IFWI=0THENBO\$=" {RVS}&Z3*** *** E3***** EX3 {OFF}":GOSUB1170:PRINT"	":PRINTTAB(WI)"NEXT TO THE SHAPE HE" :rem 135
{HOME}":GOTO1090 :rem 43 BO\$="{RVS}\{\bar{E}\}******** \{\bar{E}\}******** \{\bar{E}\}*:GOSUB1170:PRINT"\{HOME\}"	3150 PRINTTAB(WI)"OR SHE THINKS IS":PRINT TAB(WI)"CORRECT, THE STUDENT" :rem 105
:rem 223 1090 BO\$=T\$:A=20:B=13:GOSUB1170:PRINT"	3155 PRINTTAB(WI)"SHOULD PRESS ANY KEY." :rem 194
{HOME}" :rem 12 1093 PRINTTAB(WI)"{2 SPACES}TYPE (Q) TO Q	3156 PRINTTAB(WI)"THE ";BB\$;" WILL EVALUA TE" :rem 58
UIT.{HOME}" :rem 113 1095 RETURN :rem 175 1100 REM ***********************************	3160 PRINTTAB(WI)"THE ANSWER AND LET":PRI NTTAB(WI)"THE STUDENT KNOW HOW" :rem 212
:rem 147 1110 REM **{11 SPACES}PRINT{10 SPACES}** :rem 220	3165 PRINTTAB(WI)"HE DID. TYPE {RVS}Q {OFF} TO":PRINTTAB(WI)"END THE PROGR AM.{DOWN}" :rem 176
lll1 REM ***********************************	AM. [DOWN]" :rem 176 3190 PRINTTAB(WI) "PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY"; :rem 216
1170 FORI=1TOA:PRINT" [DOWN]";:NEXT:PRINTT AB(B*PH)BO\$:RETURN :rem 221	3195 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3195 :rem 199 3196 PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}"CHR\$(142) :rem 37
1174 FORI=1TOA:PRINT" {DOWN}";:NEXT:PRINTT AB(WI)BO\$:RETURN :rem 125	3200 RETURN :rem 165
1175 REM :rem 178 1180 FORX=1T0500:NEXT:RETURN :rem 66	The Frantic
2000 REM :rem 166 2015 SH\$(1)="{RED} {RVS}&3 U}" :rem 224	Fisherman
2020 SH\$(2)=" {RVS}{3 SPACES}" :rem 153 2025 SH\$(3)=" {RVS}{3 SPACES}{WHT}":RETUR	See special instructions in article on page 58.
N :rem 190 2100 REM :rem 167	BEFORE TYPING
2115 SH\$(1)="{PUR}{RVS}{RIGHT} {RIGHT}" :rem 115	Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A
212Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{3 SPACES}" :rem 154 2125 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT} {RIGHT}{WHT}":R ETURN :rem 249	Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.
2200 REM :rem 168 2215 SH\$(1)="{BLK}{RVS}{3 RIGHT}£"	Program 1:
-:rem 46	
:rem 46 2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£ " :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{\overline{2}} SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version
222Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£ " :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT} <u>£</u> {\overline{2}} SPACES} {WHT}":RETURN :rem 134	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" : rem 126 225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[$\overline{2}$ SPACES} {WHT}": RETURN : rem 134 2300 REM : rem 169	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[7] SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS"
222Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[2 SPACES} {WHT}":RETURN :rem 134 230Ø REM :rem 169 2315 SH\$(1)="{BLU}{RVS}{2 RIGHT}££*3 {RIGHT}" :rem 157 232Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{2 SPACES} {*3" :rem 65	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS"
2220 SH\$(2)="[RVS]{2 RIGHT]£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="[RVS]{RIGHT]£[7 SPACES]	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC [2 SPACES] FISHERMAN"
222Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[2 SPACES} {WHT}":RETURN :rem 134 230Ø REM :rem 169 2315 SH\$(1)="{BLU}{RVS}{2 RIGHT}££*3 {RIGHT}" :rem 157 232Ø SH\$(2)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{2 SPACES} {*3" :rem 65 2325 IFWI=8THENSH\$(3)="{RVS}£{4 SPACES} {*3" :rem 23 233Ø SH\$(3)=":RETURN :rem 166	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS"
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[2 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC
2220 SH\$(2)="[RVS]{2 RIGHT]£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="[RVS]{RIGHT]£[7 SPACES]	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1: READA: POKET, A: N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14, 62, 254, 62, 14, 2, 6, 6 : rem 131 30 DATA14, 14, 14, 22, 22, 22, 54, 54 : rem 222 40 DATA18, 118, 246, 254, 246, 246, 246, 246 50 DATA0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 7, 7 : rem 70 60 DATA246, 246, 246, 254, 246, 246, 246, 246
222Ø SHS(2)="[RVS]{2 RIGHT]£" :rem 126 222Ø SHS(3)="[RVS]{RIGHT]£[2 SPACES]	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC [2 SPACES] FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" [4 DOWN] LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET, A:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 70 60 DATA246,246,246,246,246,246,246 1 : rem 141 51 DATA246,246,246,246,246,246,246 1 : rem 147
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[7 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN"
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{\overline{7}\$ SPACES} {WHT}":RETURN :rem 134 2300 REM :rem 169 2315 SH\$(1)="{BLU}{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£{\overline{8}\$ RIGHT}" :rem 157 2320 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{2 SPACES} {\overline{8}\$ R\$"}:RETURN :rem 65 2325 IFVI=8THENSH\$(3)="{RVS}£{4 SPACES} {\overline{8}\$ R\$":RETURN :rem 23 2330 SH\$(3)="":RETURN :rem 26 2330 SH\$(3)="":RETURN :rem 166 3000 PRINT"{4 DOWN}";:PRINTTAB [WI]" {\overline{2}\$ SPACES} INSTRUCTIONS (Y/N) ?" :rem 1 3020 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3020 :rem 173 3030 IFA\$="N"THEN3200 :rem 125 3040 IFA\$="Y"THENPRINT"{CLR}":GOTO 3100 :rem 95 3050 GOTO30200 :rem 198	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET,A:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,41,14,22,22,22,25,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA14,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 141 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 141 50 DATA246,246,246,246,246,246,246 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 242 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[7 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1: READA: POKET, A: N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 240 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 70 60 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246,246 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255,255 21 rem 242 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA246,246,6,254,254,6,6,15 : rem 45 100 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 23
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{\overline{7}\$ SPACES} {WHT}":RETURN :rem 134 2300 REM :rem 169 2315 SH\$(1)="{BLU}{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£{\overline{8}\$ MIT}" :rem 157 2320 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{2 SPACES} {\overline{8}\$ MIT}" :rem 65 2325 IFMI=8THENSH\$(3)="{RVS}£{4 SPACES} {\overline{8}\$ MIT}" :rem 23 2330 SH\$(3)="":RETURN :rem 23 2330 SH\$(3)="":RETURN :rem 166 3000 PRINIT"{4 DOWN}";:PRINTTAB(WI)" :rem 173 3020 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3020 :rem 173 3020 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN3020 :rem 173 3030 IFA\$="N"THEN3200 :rem 125 3040 IFA\$="\"THENPRINT"{CLR}":GOTO 3100 :rem 95 3050 GOTO3020 :rem 198 3100 PRINTTAB(WI)"IN SHAPE MATCH, THE "AA\$;:PRINTTAB(WI)"WILL PRINT A SHAPE ON ":rem 167	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET,A:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,25,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA14,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 240 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 250 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 141 260 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246 270 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 255 260 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 147 270 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 280 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 16 280 DATA246,246,246,254,254,66,15 : rem 242 280 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 30 110 DATA217,127,64,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 70
2228 SHS(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SHS(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£\{2 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1: READA: POKET, A: NEXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246 10 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246 10 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246 10 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246 11 PRINT
2220 SH\$(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SH\$(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[7 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC [2 SPACES] FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" [4 DOWN] LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET, A:N EXT : rem 131 30 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,41,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 40 DATA14,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 70 60 DATA246,246,246,254,246,246,246 170 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA246,246,6,254,254,6,6,15 : rem 242 100 DATA255,255,8,0,0,0 : rem 70 110 DATA127,127,64,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 70 110 DATA255,255,127,127,63,31,15,7
2220 SHS(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SHS(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£[7 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET, h:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 131 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,254,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 141 70 DATA254,246,246,246,246,246,246 246 : rem 147 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 255 : rem 147 190 DATA246,246,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA246,246,254,254,66,15 : rem 242 80 DATA0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 23 110 DATA127,127,64,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 70 120 DATA255,255,127,127,63,31,15,7 : rem 183 130 DATA170,255,85,0,255,85,0,170 : rem 132 140 DATA255,255,255,254,254,252,248,240,224 : rem 182 150 DATA6,12,24,240,192,0,0,0 : rem 165
2228 SHS(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SHS(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£\{2 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC [2 SPACES] FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" [4 DOWN] LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET, A:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 181 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 40 DATA246,04,11,3,7,7 : rem 141 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 147 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 147 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA246,246,246,246,246,6,15 : rem 242 10 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 70 120 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 183 130 DATA170,255,85,0,255,85,0,170 : rem 182 150 DATA6,12,24,240,192,0,0,0 : rem 165 160 DATA0,0,0,192,240,24,12,6 : rem 166 170 DATA96,48,24,15,3,0,0,0 : rem 80
2220 SHS(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SHS(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£{2} SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} {2 SPACES} FRANTIC {2 SPACES} FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN} LOADING CHARACTERS" 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN LOADING CHARACTERS" 2 PRINT" {4 DOWN LOADING CHARACTERS" 2 PRINT" {5 PRIN
2228 SHS(2)="{RVS}{2 RIGHT}£" :rem 126 2225 SHS(3)="{RVS}{RIGHT}£\{2 SPACES}	The Frantic Fisherman—Redefined Characters, VIC Version 1 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [2 SPACES] FRANTIC [2 SPACES] FISHERMAN" : rem 108 2 PRINT" [4 DOWN] LOADING CHARACTERS" : rem 129 10 FORT=7168T07168+62*8-1:READA:POKET, A:N EXT : rem 181 20 DATA14,62,254,62,14,2,6,6 : rem 181 30 DATA14,14,14,22,22,22,54,54 : rem 222 40 DATA18,118,246,254,246,246,246,246 40 DATA246,04,11,3,7,7 : rem 141 50 DATA0,0,0,1,1,3,7,7 : rem 147 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 147 70 DATA15,31,63,127,255,255,255,255 80 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,7,31 : rem 116 90 DATA246,246,246,246,246,6,15 : rem 242 10 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 70 120 DATA255,255,8,255,255,0,0,0 : rem 183 130 DATA170,255,85,0,255,85,0,170 : rem 182 150 DATA6,12,24,240,192,0,0,0 : rem 165 160 DATA0,0,0,192,240,24,12,6 : rem 166 170 DATA96,48,24,15,3,0,0,0 : rem 80

220	DATE AS AS AS AT AT AS OS AS		
	DATA48,40,40,47,47,40,20,40 :rem 22		GOTO7000 :rem 100
230	DATA32,48,190,187,252,255,190,128		GL=3:SC=. :rem 207
246	:rem 88		EG=2000 :rem 33
	DATA4,12,125,221,63,255,125,1:rem 118		POKE36869,255 :rem 153
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,7,195 :rem 219	120	PRINT"[CLR] [11 RIGHT] [18 DOWN] [GRN] @
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,1,13,109,255 :rem 113		[LEFT] [DOWN] [WHT] A [2 LEFT] [DOWN] CB
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,128,224,248,248 :rem 22		{3 LEFT}{DOWN}FED{3 LEFT}{DOWN}IHG
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,1,15,15,15 :rem 11		{4 LEFT}{DOWN}{RED}JKKKL"; :rem 84
	DATA7,3,15,63,255,255,255,255:rem 146	13Ø	POKE646,10:PRINT"{4 LEFT}KKK":PRINT"
300	DATA199,255,255,255,255,255,255		{CYN}]]]]]]]]]]]]]][][[LEFT]
	:rem 200		[INST]][HOME][3 DOWN]":POKEV,15+16*9
31Ø	DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255		:rem 181
	:rem 194	140	POKE36879,238 :rem 158
320	DATAØ,192,240,240,224,248,252,248		PRINT" [HOME] [6 DOWN] [2 RIGHT] "CL\$"
	:rem 72		[7 UP] [4 RIGHT] "CL\$" [3 DOWN] [3 RIGHT]
330	DATA255,7,31,127,3,24,31,31 :rem 22		"CL\$; :rem 235
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 101	160	PRINT" {YEL} [8 UP] %]] [4 LEFT] [DOWN] '(
350	DATA255,255,255,255,255,127,255,255,0	_ 0.0)]{3 LEFT}{DOWN}*+,{2 LEFT}{DOWN}"
	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 164		:rem 252
360	DATA255,255,255,255,252,255,255,224	170	PRINT" [HOME] [BLK] / "SC; : POKE646, 8: PRIN
	:rem 192		T"{HOME}{DOWN}";:IF GL>1THENFORT=1TOG
37Ø	DATA255,192,240,252,0,0,128,0:rem 122		L-1:PRINT"S";:NEXT :rem 44
	DATAØ,Ø,63,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 162	180	LO=8128:POKELO+CO,10:POKELO,18:POKELO
	DATA3,3,193,1,1,1,0,0 :rem 224	100	
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,3,12,Ø :rem 152		-TT,17:POKELO-TT+CO,10:POKELO-1,15
		100	:rem 175
		190	POKELO-1+CO,.:CL=LO-1:POKE8132+CO,10:
	DATA127,127,63,63,31,15,7,3 :rem 30	200	POKE8110+CO,10:POKE8133+CO, :rem 37
	DATA1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128 :rem 133	200	TY=FNRN(2)+1:ONTYGOTO210,300 :rem 158
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,4,4,8,8 :rem 126		X=FNRN(2)+1:ONXGOTO220,230 :rem 248
	DATA255,127,31,7,0,0,0,4 :rem 124	220	BC=8142:EC=8149:SP=1:DD=21:GOTO240
	DATA16,16,32,32,0,0,0,0 :rem 64	000	:rem 176
	DATA4,4,4,4,4,4,4,0 :rem 133		BC=8163:EC=8155:SP=-1:DD=22 :rem 214
4/5	DATA255,199,189,207,245,143,255,255	240	FORDL=BCTOECSTEPSP:POKEDL,DD:POKEDL+C
400	:rem 211		O,. :rem 150
480	DATA255,129,145,169,169,169,145,255	250	GOSUB1000:POKEDL, Z:NEXT:IFSD<>196THEN
400	:rem 210		3000 :rem 60
490	DATA255,129,145,177,145,145,185,255	260	SD=.:GOTO200 :rem 159
	:rem 202	3ØØ	NU=.:Y=59:C=6:X=FNRN(2)+1:ONXGOTO310,
500	DATA255,129,153,165,137,145,189,255		32Ø :rem 11Ø
	:rem 195	310	B=7776:E=8Ø84:GOTO33Ø :rem 135
510	DATA255,129,185,137,153,137,185,255		B=7758:E=8088 :rem 131
	:rem 195		FORDL=BTOESTEPTT:POKEDL+CO,C:POKEDL,Y
52Ø	DATA255,129,153,169,189,137,137,255		:GOSUB1000 :rem 118
	:rem 202	340	POKEDL, Z:NEXT:IFSP<>T6THEN3000
53Ø	DATA255,129,189,161,185,133,185,255		:rem 183
	:rem 199	250	
540	DATA255,129,157,161,185,165,153,255		SP=.:GOTO200 :rem 171
	:rem 195	THE	CK=PEEK(197):IFCK=64THENFORR=ØTODE:N
55Ø	DATA255,129,189,133,137,145,145,255	1/31/	EXT:RETURN :rem 53
	:rem 196		JIFCK=29ANDLO=8132THEN1500 :rem 245
56Ø	DATA255,129,153,165,153,165,153,255		JECK=37ANDLO=8128THEN1750 :rem 1
	:rem 192		JECK=ZTHENONTYGOTO2000,3500 :rem 224
57Ø	DATA255,129,153,165,157,133,185,255		RETURN :rem 165
	:rem 197	1500	POKELO, Z:POKELO-TT, Z:POKECL, Z:LO=812
580	DATA20,58,28,119,8,54,8,54 :rem 1		8:CL=LO-1 :rem 215
	DATA8,8,28,20,58,62,62,28 :rem 207	1510	POKELO, 18: POKELO-TT, 17: POKECL, 15: FOR
	DATA28,62,127,73,8,8,40,16 :rem 245		SD=130TO150STEP2:POKES2.SD:NEXT:POKE
	DATA16,2,32,136,80,42,116,56 :rem 78	1.500	S2,. :rem 191
	REM LOWER MEMORY 512 BYTES : rem 253		RETURN :rem 168
	POKE52, PEEK(52)-2: POKE56, PEEK(56)-2	1750	POKELO, Z: POKELO-TT, Z: POKECL, Z: LO=813
	:rem 215		2:CL=LO+1 :rem 215
Dra		1762	POKELO, 20: POKELO-TT, 19: POKECL, 13
	gram 2:		:rem 29
The	Frantic Fisherman—Main Program,	1770	FORSD=150T0130STEP-2:POKES2,SD:NEXT:
	Version	0.00	POKES2, .: RETURN :rem 126
	L\$="{WHT}WXY{5 LEFT}{DOWN}Z[££]↑	2000	POKECL, PEEK(CL)+1:FORSD=250TO200STEP
10 0			-10:POKENO, SD:NEXT:IFPEEK(GL+TT)=DDT
	The second secon	0.00	HEN2100 :rem 50
		2010	POKECL, PEEK(CL)-1:POKENO, .: RETURN
20 V	=36878:NO=V-1:S=V-2:S2=V-3:S3=V-4:CO=		:rem 138
3	Ø72Ø:EG=2ØØØ:TT=22:T6=256:Z=32:DE=29	2100	SC=SC+75:PRINT"{HOME}{BLK}/"SC:GOSUB
	:rem 63		4000 :rem 180

2110 POKEDL, 58: FORSD=254TO198STEP-2: POKED	30 PRINT " -{9 SPACES}-" :rem 238
L+CO,FNRN(8):POKENO,SD:NEXT :rem 109	40 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{2 SPACES}&A3****
2120 POKENO, .: GOTO2010 :rem 33	**[X][5 SPACES]HIGH SCORE:";HS :rem 75
2000 GI GI 3. FORE 1200025400ED2. DOVED M.D.	
3000 GL=GL-1:FORT=130TO254STEP2:POKES,T:P	50 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}={2 SPACES}&Z3****
OKENO,T:POKEV,15+FNRN(16)*16:NEXT	** [S] [5 SPACES YOUR SCORE: "; SC: rem 100
:rem 170	60 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{9 SPACES}-"
3010 POKELO-TT, 218:FORT=15TO0STEP2:POKE	:rem 145
S, .: POKENO, 160: POKEV, T+FNRN(16)*16:N	70 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{2 SPACES}&A3****
EXT :rem 29	/U FRINT (BHITT-BEACE) - (2 BEACEB) ENGLES
	+**ER3*****ER3*****ER3*****ES3
3020 IFGL=.THEN7000 :rem 72	" :rem 54
3Ø3Ø POKENO,.:GOTO12Ø :rem 242	80 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{2 SPACES}-
3500 IFNU>2THENRETURN :rem 121	[6 SPACES]-[5 SPACES]-
3510 NU=NU+1:POKELO-44,60:POKELO-44+CO,4:	{5 SPACES}{4 SPACES}-" : rem 193
FORSD=150T0180STEP10:POKES2,SD:NEXT:	
	90 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{2 SPACES}- &A]**
POKES2,. :rem 95	** EW3 {2 SPACES } EU3 {2 SPACES } - EA3 * ES3
3520 IFPEEK(LO-66)=59THEN3600 :rem 166	TSPACE EQ3 * ES3 ES3 * EW3 - EA3 * EX3"
3530 POKE(LO-44), Z:RETURN :rem 27	:rem 176
3600 SC=SC+50:PRINT"[HOME] [BLK] / "SC:GOSUB	100 PRINT "{SHIFT-SPACE}-{2 SPACES}
	[4 chang] France - (2 braces)
	{4 SPACES}- EA3*ES3 =
3610 FORSP=200TO254STEP2:POKES,SP:NEXT:PO	KZX**KSX" :rem 87
KES,. :rem 233	110 PRINT " -{2 SPACES}{4 SPACES}
3620 POKELO-66, Z: RETURN : rem 206	110 PRINT " -{2 SPACES}{4 SPACES}
4000 IFSC>=EGTHENGL=GL+1:DE=DE-4:EG=EG+20	120 PRINT "EATEET** EET** EET TRING
	tan tutut fulta fanta fan fanta fulta ful
ØØ:POKE77ØØ+GL,19:POKE77ØØ+CO+GL,8:G	**E3*E23 EX3*EZ3 EX3*EZ3*E23*E
OTO4020 :rem 30	**[X]" : rem 73
4010 RETURN :rem 165	130 PRINT "-{9 SPACES}- USE SPACE TO RAIS
4020 FORT=130TO230STEP10:FORR=T+10TOTSTEP	E UMBRELLA" :rem 227
-1:POKES,T:NEXTR,T:POKES,.:RETURN	140 PRINT "-{2 SPACES} [A]***** [X]
:rem 127	
7000 POKE36869,240:PRINTCHR\$(8):IFSC>HSTH	150 PRINT "-{2 SPACES} & Z 3 *** **
ENHS=SC :rem 238	(3 SPACES)USE < AND > TO MOVE FROM"
7010 POKE36879,8:POKE646,10:PRINT"{CLR}	:rem 231
[3 SPACES] [A] ** [S]": PRINT" [3 SPACES]	160 PRINT "-{9 SPACES}-{9 SPACES}LEFT TO
-FA3*FX3" :rem 147	{SPACE}RIGHT" :rem 110
	170 PRINT "-{2 SPACES} [A]*[R]****+*[S]
7020 PRINT" [3 SPACES] - EZ ER * ER * ER * ER	1/0 PRINT = [2 SPACES][A] [R]+-[S]
** [2 R] * [8] [6. SPACES] - [8] * [8] * [8] * [8]	*** [R] *** [R] **** [R] **** [R] *** [R] ***
EX3EA3-Ew3Ea3Ea3Ec3Ec3Ec3-Ed3	Es3"; :rem 4
[6 SPACES] {SHIFT-SPACE}	180 PRINT "-{2 SPACES} KA3** KW3
EZ3ES3" :rem 2	{SPACE} ** EW } {4 SPACES}-[4 SPACES]-
7030 PRINT"EA3**+EX3EQ3EW3EZ3E2 E3EX3EZ3	EO2 -{3 SPACES}-"; :rem 198
7030 FRINI FWI LFVIFOUR DELAMA ENGREDA	190 PRINT "-{2 SPACES} EZ]**EW] EZ]*
KX3*EA3-"TMIRG: "EX3*E33EZ3EX3EZ3EX3	TOO FRINT -{2 OFACEO} EANT-END EARLE
{SPACE}" : rem 11	-E23*EA3 - EW3**EA3 - EX3 - EX3
7040 PRINT"-EZ3E2 R3*EW3EZ3*ER3*ER3*ER3**	EA3*ES3-"; :rem 140
-EV3-E23EA3EW3*-EW3EA3- E23**EA3*EA3	EA3*ES3-; :rem 140 200 PRINT "-{2 SPACES}- EQ3**ES3 - EA3* ES3 - EA3*EX3{2 SPACES}
60 Falkaled=[608-[832848] Fwalkaled	FS3 - FA3*FX3{2 SPACES}
7050 PRINT"FO3* FW3 F73	"; :rem 146
EZNEKNEN EN PROPERTY EN PROPERTY EN PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	210 PRINT "-{2 SPACES}- EQ3**EX3
	[CDACE] F73**FW3 [7 CDACEC]
E5 E3EX3EZ3EX3" :rem 22	(DIRCE) ENS -(2 DIRCES)
7060 PRINT"{DOWN}{RED}{2 SPACES}LAST SCOR	"; :rem 20
E: "SC:PRINT" {DOWN } {GRN } {2 SPACES } HIG	220 PRINT "EZ3** EE3* EE3*** EE3* EX3 EZ3*
H SCORE: "HS :rem 246	EE3****EE3*EX3{2 SPACES}EZ3*E2 E3*EE3
	rem 235 ; "EX3E23 EX3E33 EX3
7070 PRINT"{PUR}[DOWN]{2 SPACES}HIT A KEY	
TO PLAY" :rem 52	
7080 PRINT" (RVS) [WHT] { 7 SPACES CONTROLS	240 POKE53281,14:POKE53280,6 :rem 38
{7 SPACES}{OFF}{PUR}{4 SPACES}<-LEFT	245 PRINT"{CLR}"CHR\$(142)"{BLK}SCORE:
":PRINT"{GRN}[4 SPACES}>-RIGHT"	{19 SPACES}FISHERMEN:" :rem 77
:rem 255	25Ø PRINT"{2 DOWN}{WHT}{13 SPACES}ED}
7090 PRINT" {RVS} {BLU} SPACE {OFF} -CLUB OR U	[RVS] [4 SPACES] [OFF] [F]" : rem 154
	260 PRINT"[12 SPACES] EC RVS] [9 SPACES]
7100 POKE36878, (FNRN(14)+2)*16:IFPEEK(197	[OFF] [3 I] [F] [5 SPACES] [D] [RVS]
)=64THEN7100 :rem 218	[2 SPACES] [OFF] [F] : rem 11.7
7110 GOTO100 :rem 147	270 PRINT"{4 SPACES} [D] [RVS] [4 SPACES]
	{OFF} EF [3 SPACES] EC [RVS] [13 SPACES]
Program 3:	{OFF}EV3{2 SPACES}ED3(RVS){7 SPACES}
The Frantic Fisherman—64 Version	{OFF} [F]" :rem 158
The Fluidic Fishermun—04 version	280 PRINT"{2 SPACES}ED3(RVS){7 SPACES}
4 POKE56,60:CLR :rem 123	
5 GOSUB 8000 :rem 125	{SPACES} {SVR} {SVR} {SPACES}
	[OFF] EV3[3 SPACES] EC3[RVS] [7 SPACES]
10 POKE 53280,0:POKE 53281,0 :rem 182	{OFF}EV∄" :rem 178
20 PRINT "{CLR}{N}&53{DOWN} &A3********	290 PRINT" [C][RVS] {12 SPACES} {OFF} RV
Es3{3 SPACES}PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGIN"	
:rem 129	[4 SPACES] [C] [RVS] [4 SPACES] [OFF] [V]
194 COMPLITEL'- C#- 1 1004	

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[7 SPACES] [C] [RVS] [3 SPACES] [OFF] [V]"
                                              1017 DATA000,002,000,000,002,000,000,002
                                   :rem 198
                                                                                 :rem 157
300 PRINT" [5 SPACES] [C] [RVS] [7 SPACES]
                                              1018 DATA000,000,002,000,000,002,000,000
    [OFF] EV3"
                                   :rem 130
                                                                                  :rem 156
310 PRINT" {7 SPACES} [C] {RVS} [3 1] {OFF}"
                                              1019 DATA002,000,000,018,000,000,012,000
                                   :rem 171
                                                                                  :rem 167
311 PRINT" [5 DOWN] [22 SPACES] [RVS] £ [OFF]
                                              1020 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
    EW3"
                                   :rem 187
                                                                                  :rem 145
312 PRINT" [21 SPACES] [RVS] £ {OFF} [W]"
                                              1021 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 103
                                                                                 :rem 146
313 PRINT" {20 SPACES } {RVS } £ {2 SPACES }
                                              1022 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
    {OFF } {W} "
                                   :rem
                                        104
                                                                                 :rem 147
314 PRINT" {19
              SPACES | {RVS} £ {3 SPACES}
                                              1023 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
    (OFF) [W]"
                                   :rem 105
                                                                                  :rem 148
                                              1024 DATA016,000,000,056,000,000,124,000
315 PRINT" {18 SPACES } {RVS } £ {4 SPACES }
    {OFF} RW "
                                                                                  :rem 174
                                   :rem 106
                                              1025 DATA000.254,000.000.158,000.000.206
316 PRINT"{17 SPACES}{RVS}£{5 SPACES}
    {OFF} EW3"
                                                                                  :rem 183
                                   :rem
                                        107
    PRINT"{16
              SPACES | {RVS | £ [6 SPACES ]
                                              1026 DATA000,000,124,000,000,000,000,000
    {OFF} EW3"
                                                                                  :rem 158
                                   :rem
318 PRINT"[16 SPACES] KZ N EN EN EN EN EN EN EN EN 243
                                              1027 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
319 PRINT" {14 SPACES } [2][*] {RVS}
                                                                                  :rem 152
    {10 SPACES} {OFF}£"
                                              1028 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 47
320 PRINT" (RVS) (BLU) [39 SPACES] (OFF) (BLK)
                                                                                 :rem 153
                                   :rem 244
                                              1029 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
330 POKE2023,160:POKE2023+54272,6 :rem 16
                                                                                 :rem 154
34Ø SYS49152
                                   :rem 155
                                              1030 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
350 PRINT" [HOME] [BLK] [12 DOWN] [12 RIGHT] P
                                                                                 :rem 146
                                              1031 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
    RESS RETURN KEY"
                                   :rem 138
                                                                                 :rem 147
360 GETAS: IFAS<>CHRS(13) THEN360
                                     :rem 4
                                              1032 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
370 S1=PEEK(829):S2=PEEK(830):S3=PEEK(831
                                                                                 :rem 148
                                   :rem 144
380 SC=INT(S1/16)*10+(S1AND15)+INT(S2/16)
                                              1033 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                                                                  :rem 149
    *1000+(S2AND15)*100
                                   :rem 234
                                              1034 DATA004,000,000,012,000,000,028,000
    SC=SC+INT(S3/16)*1000000+(S3AND15)*100
                                                                                  :rem 167
                                    :rem 41
                                              1035 DATA000,060,001,007,255,195,014,127
   IF SC>HS THEN HS=SC
                                    :rem 47
400
                                                                                  :rem 207
410 GOTO10
                                    :rem 47
                                              1036 DATA255,031,255,255,127,255,255,056
1000 DATA192,000,000,224,000,000,112,000
                                                                                 :rem 237
                                   :rem 167
1001 DATA000,056,000,000,028,000,000,014
                                              1037 DATA127,255,003,255,195,000,000,001
                                                                                  :rem 206
                                   :rem 170
                                              1038 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1002 DATA000.000.007.000.000.003.128.000
                                                                                 :rem 154
                                   :rem 166
                                              1039 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,183
1003 DATA001,128,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                                                                  :rem 167
                                   :rem 158
1004 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1040 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 147
                                                                                  :rem 147
1005 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1041 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 148
                                                                                  :rem 148
1006 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1042 DATA032,000,000,048,000,000,056,000
                                   :rem 149
                                                                                  :rem 177
1007 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1043 DATA128,060,000,195,255,224,255,254
                                   :rem 150
                                                                                  :rem 225
1008 DATA001,128,000,003,128,000,007,000
                                              1044 DATA112,255,255,248,255,255,254,255
                                   :rem 184
                                                                                  :rem 240
1009 DATA000,014,000,000,028,000,000,056
                                              1045 DATA254,028,195,255,192,128,000,000
                                   :rem 178
                                                                                  :rem 223
1010 DATA000,000,112,000,000,224,000,000
                                              1046 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 156
                                                                                  :rem 153
1011 DATA192,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1047 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,183
                                   :rem 157
                                                                                  :rem 166
1012 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1048 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                   :rem 146
                                                                                  :rem 155
1013 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1049 DATA000,000,255,000,000,255,000,003
                                   :rem 147
                                                                                  :rem 183
1014 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              1050 DATA255,192,000,085,000,000,089,000
                                   :rem 148
                                                                                  :rem 202
1015 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,053
                                              1051 DATA000,085,064,000,090,000,000,085
                                                                                 :rem 194
                                   :rem 157
1016 DATA007,000,000,063,224,000,255,248
                                              1052 DATA000,000,255,000,003,255,192,003
                                   :rem 200
                                                                                  :rem 192
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1053 DATA245,080,003,255,192,003,255,192
                                              49326 DATA 6,201,6,208,11,169
                                                                                  :rem 153
                                   :rem 224
                                              49332 DATA 117,32,31,195,32,179
                                                                                    :rem 2
1054 DATA003,255,192,000,000,000,000,000
                                              49338 DATA 194,76,46,193,173,2
                                                                                  :rem 224
                                   :rem 179
                                              49344 DATA 208, 201, 225, 208, 3, 76
                                                                                  :rem 254
                                              49350 DATA 37,193,206,2,208,173
1055 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                                                                    :rem 1
                                   :rem 153
                                              49356 DATA 2,208,201,255,208,5
                                                                                  :rem 203
1056 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              49362 DATA 169,0,141,16,208,96
                                                                                  :rem 212
                                   :rem 154
                                              49368 DATA 173,2,208,201,115,144
                                                                                   :rem 46
1057 DATA000,000,255,000,000,255,000,003
                                              49374 DATA 3,76,37,193,173,69
                                                                                  :rem 178
                                   :rem 182
                                              4938Ø DATA 3,41,6,201,6,208
                                                                                   :rem 47
1058 DATA255,192,000,085,000,000,101,000
                                              49386 DATA 11,169,117,32,31,195
                                                                                    :rem 7
                                   :rem 195
                                              49392 DATA 32,179,194,76,46,193
                                                                                   :rem 25
1059 DATA001,085,000,000,165,000,000,085
                                              49398 DATA
                                                         238,2,208,96,173,3
                                                                                  :rem 173
                                                          208,201,227,144,3,76
                                                                                      252
                                   :rem 196
                                              49404 DATA
                                                                                  :rem
1060 DATA000,000,255,000,003,255,192,005
                                              49410
                                                    DATA 37,193,173,69,3,41
                                                                                  :rem 161
                                   :rem 193
                                              49416 DATA 6,201,6,208,11,169
                                                                                  :rem 153
1061 DATA095,192,003,255,192,003,255,192
                                              49422
                                                    DATA 80,32,31,195,32,202
                                                                                  :rem 196
                                   :rem 230
                                              49428
                                                    DATA
                                                          194,76,46,193,173,69
                                                                                   :rem 29
1062 DATA003,255,192,000,000,000,000,000
                                              49434
                                                          3,41,3,201,3,240
                                                                                   :rem 37
                                                    DATA
                                   :rem 178
                                              4944Ø
                                                    DATA
                                                          4,238,3,208,96,32
                                                                                  :rem 109
1063 DATA000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
                                              49446
                                                    DATA
                                                         151,194,206,64,3,32
                                                                                 :rem 208
                                                    DATA 156,195,162,30,32,106
                                   :rem 152
                                              49452
                                                                                  :rem 49
1064 DATA 256
                                   :rem 130
                                              49458 DATA 195,202,208,250,165,162
8000 PRINT" {N } {CLR } {12 DOWN } {RIGHT } LOADIN
                                                                                  :rem 157
     G SPRITES AND MACHINE LANGUAGE"
                                              49464 DATA 201,192,144,38,169,0
                                                                                    :rem 4
                                    :rem 87
                                              49470 DATA 141,2,208,169,229,141
                                                                                   :rem 51
8010 PRINT" {10 RIGHT } {4 DOWN } PLEASE BE PA
                                              49476 DATA 3,208,169,253,141,249
                                                                                   :rem 64
     TIENT . . . "
                                    :rem 96
                                              49482 DATA 7,169,0,141,40,208
                                                                                 :rem 156
9000
     I = 248 * 64
                                   :rem 129
                                              49488 DATA 141,16,208,141,65,3
                                                                                 :rem 210
9010 READ A: IF A=256 THEN 9100
                                     :rem 4
                                              49494
                                                    DATA 141,66,3,169,0,141
                                                                                 :rem 159
9020 POKE I, A: I=I+1: CK=CK+A: GOTO 9010
                                              49500
                                                    DATA 27,208,173,30,208,96
                                                                                    :rem 2
                                              49506
                                                    DATA
                                                          201,128,144,44,169,80
                                    :rem 81
                                                                                  :rem 53
9100 IF CK<>19128 THEN PRINT ERROR IN DAT
                                              49512
                                                    DATA 141,2,208,169,229,141
                                                                                  :rem 48
     A (LINES 1000-1064)":STOP
                                    :rem 38
                                              49518
                                                    DATA
                                                          3,208,169,252,141,249
                                                                                  :rem 60
10000 I=49152:CK=0
                                              49524 DATA 7,169,0,141,40,208
                                   :rem 177
                                                                                 :rem 153
                                              49530 DATA 169,2,141,16,208,169
10010 READ A: IF A=256 THEN 10100
                                    :rem 84
                                                                                   :rem 4
10020 POKE I, A: I=I+1: CK=CK+A: GOTO 10010
                                                                                  :rem 54
                                              49536 DATA Ø,141,65,3,169,1
                                              49542 DATA 141,66,3,169,0,141
                                   :rem 161
                                                                                 :rem 153
10100 IF CK<>139243 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN D
                                              49548 DATA 27,208,173,30,208,96
                                                                                  :rem 14
      ATA (LINES 49152-50346)":STOP
                                              49554 DATA 201,64,144,44,169,139
                                                                                  :rem 60
                                   :rem 250
                                              49560 DATA
                                                         141,2,208,169,100,141
                                                                                  :rem 39
10200 RETURN
                                   :rem 211
                                              49566 DATA 3,208,169,251,141,249
                                                                                  :rem 62
49152
      DATA 169,3,141,64,3,169
                                   :rem 161
                                              49572 DATA 7,169,6,141,40,208
                                                                                 :rem 162
49158
      DATA 7,141,21,208,169,217
                                     :rem 5
                                              49578 DATA 169,0,141,16,208,169
                                                                                  :rem 14
49164 DATA 141,1,208,169,1,141
                                   :rem 198
                                              49584 DATA 1,141,65,3,169,Ø
                                                                                  :rem 57
49170 DATA 28,208,169,10,141,37
                                     :rem Ø
                                              49590
                                                    DATA 141,66,3,169,2,141
                                                                                 :rem 158
49176 DATA 208,169,7,141,38,208
                                    :rem 13
                                              49596
                                                    DATA 27,208,173,30,208,96
                                                                                  :rem 17
49182 DATA 169,0,141,39,208,32
                                   :rem 207
                                              49602
                                                    DATA
                                                          169,218,141,2,208,169
                                                                                       56
                                                                                  :rem
49188 DATA 60,193,169,25,141,60
                                              49608
                                    :rem 10
                                                    DATA 100,141,3,208,169,251
                                                                                  :rem 45
49194 DATA 3,169,250,141,250,7
                                                    DATA 141,249,7,169,6,141
                                   :rem 207
                                              49614
                                                                                 :rem 214
                                              49620 DATA 40,208,169,0,141,16
49200 DATA 169,209,141,5,208,169
                                    :rem 53
                                                                                 :rem 198
49206 DATA 2,141,41,208,169,44
                                   :rem 202
                                              49626
                                                    DATA
                                                         208,169,1,141,65,3
                                                                                 :rem 160
49212 DATA 32,238,193,32,156,195
                                    :rem 55
                                              49632
                                                    DATA
                                                         169,1,141,66,3,169
                                                                                 :rem 164
49218 DATA 169,0,141,61,3,141
                                   :rem 148
                                              49638
                                                    DATA
                                                          2,141,27,208,173,30
                                                                                 :rem 205
49224 DATA 62,3,141,63,3,32
                                    :rem 45
                                              49644
                                                    DATA
                                                          208,96,201,44,208,17
                                                                                   :rem 7
49230 DATA 174,195,32,141,196,169:rem 110
                                              49650
                                                    DATA
                                                         169,132,141,0,208,169
                                                                                  :rem 52
49236 DATA 32,141,71,3,169,0
                                   :rem 100
                                              49656
                                                    DATA
                                                         255,141,248,7,32,227
                                                                                  :rem 11
                                    :rem 97
49242
      DATA 141,72,3,173,60,3
                                              49662
                                                    DATA
                                                         194,32,112,195,96,201
                                                                                  :rem 57
      DATA 141,67,3,32,4,196
49248
                                              49668
                                                    DATA
                                                         46,208,17,169,212,141
                                                                                  :rem 62
                                   :rem 112
49254 DATA 32,238,193,206,67,3
                                   :rem 213
                                              49674
                                                    DATA
                                                         0,208,169,254,141,248
                                                                                  :rem 61
49260 DATA 208,245,141,4,212,32
                                   :rem
                                        244
                                              4968Ø
                                                    DATA
                                                          7,32,227,194,32,112
                                                                                 :rem 207
49266 DATA 150,192,173,64,3,201
                                                    DATA
                                        254
                                              49686
                                                         195,96,201,32,208,113
                                   :rem
                                                                                  :rem 60
49272 DATA Ø,208,226,169,0,133
                                   :rem 201
                                              49692 DATA 173,68,3,201,0,208
                                                                                 :rem 157
49278 DATA 198,169,0,141,21,208
                                                         115,173,70,3,201,0
                                     :rem 9
                                              49698 DATA
                                                                                 :rem 153
49284 DATA 169,0,141,4,212,169
                                   :rem 208
                                              497Ø4 DATA
                                                         208,108,173,65,3,201
                                                                                 :rem 253
49290 DATA 0,162,0,157,0,208
                                              49710 DATA 0,240,38,169,2,141
                                    :rem 94
                                                                                 :rem 148
49296 DATA 232,224,17,208,248,96
                                    :rem 66
                                              49716
                                                    DATA
                                                         41,208,169,209,141,5
                                                                                   :rem 6
49302 DATA 173,30,208,141,69,3
                                              49722 DATA 208,169,250,141,250,7
                                   :rem 200
                                                                                  :rem 51
49308 DATA 173,65,3,201,1,240
                                   :rem 145
                                              49728
                                                    DATA 173,0,208,201,132,208
                                                                                  :rem 44
49314 DATA 87,173,66,3,201,0
                                   :rem 103
                                              49734 DATA 8,169,138,141,4,208
                                                                                 :rem 217
49320 DATA 240,46,173,69,3,41
                                   :rem 154
                                              49740 DATA 76,132,194,169,218,141:rem 112
```

49746	DATA	4 200 76 122 104 160 10
		4,208,76,132,194,169 :rem 19
49752	DATA	Ø,141,41,208,173,Ø :rem 145
49758	DATA	Ø,141,41,208,173,Ø :rem 145 208,201,132,208,18,169:rem 109
49764	DATA	127,141,4,208,169,230 :rem 55
		127,141,4,200,109,230 :Iem 33
4977Ø	DATA	141,5,208,169,249,141 :rem 59
49776	DATA	141,5,208,169,249,141 :rem 59 250,7,76,132,194,169 :rem 22
49782	DATA	232,141,4,208,169,230 :rem 52
49788	DATA	141,5,208,169,248,141 :rem 67
49794	DATA	250,7,32,1,195,169 :rem 170
49800	DATA	200,141,68,3,96,201 :rem 198
49806	DATA	95,208,5,169,0,141 :rem 164
49812	DATA	64,3,96,32,141,196 :rem 165
49818	DATA	169,33,141,4,212,162 :rem 2
49824	DATA	255,142,1,212,142,37 :rem 251
		169,33,141,4,212,162 :rem 2 255,142,1,212,142,37 :rem 251 208,32,106,195,202,208 :rem 97
49830	DATA	208,32,106,195,202,208 :rem 97
49836	DATA	244,109,10,141,3/,200 :[em 3/
49842	DATA	96,32,141,196,169,129 :rem 71
49848	DATA	141,4,212,162,255,142 :rem 50
		141,4,212,162,255,142 :rem 50
49854	DATA	1,212,142,40,208,32 :rem 196
49860	DATA	1,212,142,40,208,32 :rem 196 106,195,202,208,244,96:rem 110
49866	DATA	32,141,196,169,129,141:rem 116
		32/141/130/103/123/141/16M 110
49872	DATA	4,212,162,Ø,142,1 :rem 94
49878	DATA	212,142,40,208,32,106 :rem 48
49884	DATA	195,232,224,50,208,242:rem 108
49890	DATA	96,169,33,141,4,212 :rem 216
49896	DATA	162,15,142,1,212,32 :rem 203 106,195,32,106,195,202 :rem 99
49902	DATA	106,195,32,106,195,202 :rem 99
499Ø8		224 5 200 242 160 0 211
	DATA	224,5,208,242,169,0 :rem 211
49914	DATA	141,4,212,32,106,195 :rem 251
49920	DATA	96,169,33,141,4,212 :rem 210
49926	DATA	162,5,142,1,212,32 :rem 148
49932	DATA	106,195,32,106,195,232:rem 105
49938	DATA	224,20,208,242,169,0 :rem 3
49944	DATA	224,20,208,242,169,0 :rem 3 141,4,212,32,106,195 :rem 254
		141,4,212,32,100,193 11611 234
49950	DATA	96,248,24,109,61,3 :rem 168
49956	DATA	141,61,3,169,0,109 :rem 161
49962	DATA	62,3,141,62,3,169 :rem 112
49968	DATA	Ø,109,63,3,141,63 :rem 111
49974	DATA	3,216,32,174,195,56 :rem 222
49980	DATA	173,62,3,237,71,3 :rem 113
49986	DATA	141,69,3,173,63,3 :rem 121
49992	DATA	23/,/2,3,13,69,3 :rem 69
49998	DATA	144.25.169.32.248.24 *rem 22
50004	DATA	109,71,3,141,71,3 :rem 85
		109,71,3,141,71,3 :rem 85
50010	DATA	169,0,109,72,3,141 :rem 136
50016	DATA	72,3,216,238,64,3 :rem 97
50022	DATA	32,156,195,96,160,0 :rem 197
50028	DATA	200,208,253,96,169,0 :rem 250
		200,200,233,90,109,0 :1em 230
50034	DATA	141,41,208,173,0,208 :rem 236
50040	DATA	201,132,208,16,169,248 :rem 87
50046	DATA	141,250,7,169,127,141 :rem 41
50052	DATA	4,208,169,222,141,5 :rem 193
50058	DATA	
		208,96,169,249,141,250:rem 109
50064	DATA	7,169,232,141,4,208 :rem 199
50070	DATA	169,222,141,5,208,96 :rem 252
50076	DATA	162,0,160,35,24,32 :rem 139
50082	DATA	240,255,173,64,3,24 :rem 197
		240,233,173,04,3,24 :1em 197
50088	DATA	169,222,141,5,208,96 :rem 252 162,0,160,35,24,32 :rem 139 240,255,173,64,3,24 :rem 197 105,48,32,210,255,96 :rem Ø
50094	DATA	162,0,160,6,32,240 :rem 137
50100	DATA	255,173,63,3,41,240 :rem 186
50106	DATA	74,74,74,74,24,105 :rem 154
		74,74,74,74,24,105 :rem 154
50112	DATA	48,32,210,255,173,63 :rem 243
50118	DATA	74,74,74,74,24,105 :rem 154 48,32,210,255,173,63 :rem 243 3,41,15,24,105,48 :rem 91
50124	DATA	32,210,255,173,62,3 :rem 188
50130	DATA	41,240,74,74,74,74 :rem 150
50136	DATA	24 105 40 22 210 255 242
		24,105,48,32,210,255 :rem 241
50142	DATA	173,62,3,41,15,24 :rem 89
50148	DATA	105,48,32,210,255,173 :rem 41
5Ø154	DATA	61,3,41,240,74,74 :rem 96
50160	DATA	74,74,24,105,48,32 :rem 149
		210 255 172 (1 2 4)
50166	DATA	210,255,173,61,3,41 :rem 193

5Ø172 D	DATA 1	15,24,	1Ø5,	48,32	2,210	:rem	187
5Ø178 D	DATA 2	255,96	,32,	16,19	96,72	:rem	219
50184 D	ATA 3	32,71,	196,	32,12	25,196	:re	m 2
5Ø19Ø D	DATA 1	104,96	,32,	228,2	255,201	:rem	1 41
50196 D	ATA (0,208,	3,76	,70,1	196	:rem	108
50202 D	ATA 2	201,13	3,20	8,7,1	169,25	:rem	241
50208 D	ATA 1	141,60	,3,1	69,13	33,201	:rem	238
50214 D	ATA 1	134,20	3,7,	169,1	18,141	:rem	25Ø
5Ø22Ø D	ATA 6	50,3,10	69,1	34,26	01,135	:rem	236
5Ø226 D	ATA 2	208,7,	169,	13,14	11,60	:rem	198
	DATA 3	3,169,	135,	201,1	136,208	:rem	37
5Ø238 D	PATA 7	7,169,9	9,14	1,60,	, 3	:rem	1 55
		169,130				:rem	218
		240,5,				:rem	140
		21,173				:rem	
		240,3,3				:rem	137
		90,202				:rem	252
	ATA 1	L41,4,2	212,	96,17	73,4	:rem	149
		208,20				:rem	189
		3,141,4				:rem	136
		195,169					m 3
		76,81,				:rem	
		11,1,20				:rem	-
		32,16,				:re	
		06,162				:rem	
		3,212,				:rem	
					24,212	:rem	
		169,16				:rem	
					69,100	:rem	
5Ø346 D	ATA 1	141,0,2	212,	96,25	6	:rem	51

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Bug-Swatter: Modifications And Corrections

 Reader Clifford Tener has discovered a minor error in "Poker" (March). The VIC and 64 versions see an ace as a high card, which eliminates the possibility of small straights (A-2-3-4-5). To correct this, make the following changes:

2110 YY=0:IFPT(4)-PT(3)=1THENIFPT(3)-PT(2)=1THENIFPT(2)-PT(1)=1THENYY=1

2115 IFYY=1THENIF(PT(5)-PT(4)=1)OR(PT(1)+ PT(5)-15=1)THENSS=1

• Program 4 of "How To Use Arrays" (February) contains misplaced characters in 5180 and 5270. In each of these lines, replace the first double quote with a number sign (#):

518Ø INPUT#4, HW(N)

5270 PRINT#1, "NAME", "SCORE"

 Program 4 of "Making Calendars" (April) crashes when printing calendars for the years

following 2200 A.D. Readers who like to plan 200 years in advance should make the following change to line 1247:

1247 IF(Y=2200ANDM0>3)OR(Y>2200)THEND1=D1 -1: IFD1 = ØTHEND1 = 7

• The Commodore 64 version of "React" (February) runs as listed, but does not correctly read the forward diagonals of the joystick. To fix it, change line 640. JS(5) should be -41 and JS(9) should be -39. Thanks to Paul T. Dawson for discovering this error.

 Reader Scott Campbell finds it more convenient to use the space bar rather than the M key to represent zero in "Numeric Keypad" (April). Pressing M with a thumb is rather awkward. To make the switch, change the 77 in line 520 to 32 (64 version).

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